

ANTI-KEMALIST
FEELING GROWING
EVEN IN TURKEY

Mr. Gibbons Says Leaders in Constantinople Hesitate to Express Opinion Openly

This is the twelfth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article, written in Constantinople, Mr. Gibbons explains what he sees as three fallacies commonly accepted in considering this situation. These fallacies, he says, are that all Muslims are Turks, that all Turks are partisans of the Ankara Government and that the Ankara Government represents a military force that in itself must be reckoned with.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15 (Special Correspondence).—During the past week I have been visiting old friends here and renewing the relations formed during the years I lived in this city before the World War. Correspondents who come to Constantinople without a background of knowledge and experience, naturally have to form their impressions through contact with foreign diplomats and military and naval people and with a certain circle of Turks who are working for the Ankara Government. Consequently they get a one-sided and distorted view of the political situation, and send back glowing accounts of the military strength of the Nationalists and of the feeling of patriotism for the Ottoman Empire which they are told exists in Constantinople and is bound to prove an irresistible force in the regeneration of the country.

As a matter of fact, the masses of the Muslim population of this great city are exceedingly mixed in their views. They have never had, and have not now, a national consciousness, as we understand that term. It goes about its affairs, ignorant of what is going on in the world, and apparently incapable of understanding the situation. It is a mass of people, made up of many different elements, and its opinions are divided. Among the educated Turks and other Muhammadan elements, opinions are very much divided. I find that superficial observers and those interested in seeing the Turkish régime maintained for some selfish end, start from three false assumptions when they try to give you their opinion: (1) That all Muhammadans here are Turks, imbued with a Turkish national consciousness; (2) that all Turks are partisans of the Ankara Government; and (3) that the Ankara Government represents a military force that in itself must be reckoned with.

But, as the young Turks learned to their cost and to the ruin of the country during the first years of the new régime, all Muhammadans are not Turks. Arabs and Albanians repudiate the pretensions of the young Turks to consider them as an integral part of the Turkish Nation. Not the least with Italy but the rebellions in Albania and the Hauran and the Yemen exhausted the young Turks and prepared the way for the calamity of the Balkan War and loss of European Turkey. During the World War Muhammadan co-operation with the Entente Powers, in particular the operation of the Arab subjects of the Ottoman Empire, made possible the defeat of Turkey. Since the World War the Kurds and the Circassians have resisted—and are still resisting—with arms in hand the Ankara Government. In coming into contact with the functionaries and military officials of the Ottoman Empire in the old days before the war one was constantly struck by the absence of real Turkish among the rulers of Turkey. You found from Grand Vizier down, Jews, Circassians, Kurds, Egyptians, Arabs, Albanians, Armenians and Greeks in the military and administrative circles. The exception of Kutchuk Said Pasha and Hakkı Pasha, has there been a Turkish Grand Vizier since the Constitution?

As I wrote in my correspondence from the regions of Asia Minor occupied by the Greeks, the leading Turks are anti-Kemalist, and have not hesitated to express their opinion. The approval of the pretensions of Mustafa Kemal Pasha to speak for the Turkish race. Here, too, I find Turks who look with dismay at the prospect of the Ankara people getting the upper hand at Constantinople. But, not feeling the security that the Turks of Afian Kara-bissar, Eski-shehr, Kutayah and Bursa enjoy, they do not want to be quoted. Especially among hodjas and the clergy one finds a current against Ankara. The Nationalist leaders are considered irreligious, and the movement for the emancipation of women is a deep offense. I have been told that the Turks are changing, and that the abandonment of the veil and the presence of young Turkish girls at dances attended by foreigners in Pera is a sign of the times. This proves that the nature of the Muhammadan religion and its strength upon the people is not understood by the foreigners who are dazzled by this liberalism. Islam does not change, and its guardians prefer the power to enforce its precepts with Christian backing to being ruled over by a group of renegades who are willing for the Muhammadan element to ape Christian customs in defiance of the laws of Islam.

The question of material well-being also comes up when thoughtful Turks think of the future. It is the political and military element among the Turks now in the ascendant at Ankara which provoked the Italian and Balkan wars, which caused Turkey to throw in her lot with Germany in the World War, and which has formed an alliance with Moscow. This policy has up to now brought nothing but misery and ruin, and one has to be extremely san-

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PRESIDENT TO ACT
TO SAVE COUNTRY
FROM RAIL TIE-UP

His Promise to Stand Behind Labor Board Assures Continued Operation of Roads

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Administration, so far as surface indications show, is making no preparations to meet the threatened strike of railway employees. Individual officials say that it will not come, that it is not to the extent of seriously interfering with the country's traffic. However, these officials are watching the course of events carefully and if a tie-up should threaten, official action will follow.

When a similar menace arose, almost a year ago, it was made clear that the Administration would not tolerate interference with the operation of the utilities and necessary transportation for the country. There has been no change in general policy since.

Pledge to Back Board
A few days ago the President emphasized the point that while he had never interfered with the Railroad Labor Board or attempted to influence any of its members, he had given them to understand that their duty was to reach decisions and that he had assured them that the Administration would stand behind them. The strike, if it should materialize, would be a test of that promise.

Congress would stand behind the President in his effort to operate trains under Government control. Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, co-author of the Transportation Act, is quoted as saying that while he could not believe a strike would take place, if it should come, the Administration would have to see to it that trains continued to run and that the arteries of transportation were kept open.

Anti-strike legislation is not to be thought of at present, he further said, and all that Congress can do is to await developments and act when a situation arises that demands action. Samuel B. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the House committee corresponding to the Senate committee of which Mr. Cummins is chairman, shared the views of the Iowa Senator.

Bill Aimed at Railroad Unions
A bill was introduced by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, in the House yesterday, which would practically abolish union labor on railroads. In effect it would declare void all contracts containing employment limitations and making the same working conditions apply to all classes of employees.

Contracts restricting limiting or interfering with the right of railroad companies to employ any person in any capacity are declared by the bill to be interference with interstate commerce and void. Such contracts are not to be recognized by the Railroad Labor Board or any court.

A section of the bill decrees that rules and working conditions concerning employees or railroad employees shall be the same in each craft of such railroad employees, whether the employees are individually or collectively employed.

Railroads of the United States had 75 days' supply of coal on hand on June 1, according to a report issued today by the American Railway Association through the coal division of the Department of Commerce. All the railroads on June 1 had on hand 10,847,000 tons of bituminous coal. The average daily consumption for May by carriers of this coal approximated 284,000 tons, of which 145,000 tons were used, on average, was taken from stock on hand.

Rail and Mine Chiefs
Map Out Their Program
for a Combined Strike

CINCINNATI, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—Interest here today (Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
FLIGHT OF GERMAN CAPITAL

Allied Representatives Also to Recommend Any Economies That Might Be Adopted

By Special Cable
BERLIN, June 20.—The presence of a guarantee committee in Berlin provides naturally an all-absorbing topic of interest here. Several stock exchange organs warn the committee this morning that no infringement of Germany's "financial sovereignty" will be permitted. It is interesting to note that the press mouthpieces of Germany's big industrial millionaires make a clamor, because they believe the committee proposes to examine private incomes and the tax payments of certain individual Germans.

Such reports need not be treated seriously, for The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from the highest source on the subject that the committee neither proposes to attack Germany's financial sovereignty, nor waste its valuable but limited time in Berlin in trying to discover what amount of taxation Hugo Stinnes, Krupp or other millionaires have paid since the armistice. It is understood that the committee proposes, on the other hand, to investigate with minute care the finances of the chief German spending departments and to suggest to the German Government any economies which might be adopted.

Other questions which the committee proposes to interest itself with

PRO-TREATYITES WIN
IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Returns so Far Show 47 Pros and 26 Antis Elected—Big Majority in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—The positions of the various parties in the Irish parliamentary elections so far as reported in returns received up to five o'clock this afternoon were as follows:
Coalition Pro-Treaty 47.
Coalition Republicans 26.
Labor 10.
Independents 12.

The returns show that 72,285 electors in the City of Dublin voted for panel and independent candidates favorable to the treaty and 10,920 for the Republican panel nominees. Dublin city voted heavily against the treaty opponents. Before the election its 12 seats in the Dail Eireann were held by seven treaty advocates and five antis. The results leave the seven treatyites, but transfer four of the opposition seats to independent candidates, all of whom favor the treaty, and one of whom is a Laborite. The only adherent of Eamon de Valera to come through safely is Sean O'Ceallaigh (John O'Kelly), former Sinn Féin representative in Paris, who, although low on the list of preferences, got in after repeated distributions.

Similar Provincial Results
Joseph McGraw, who was at the bottom of the poll in the first preferences in mid-Dublin, profited by transfers and just managed to defeat his Independent Laborites opponent for the last seat.

In the provinces similar results were recorded. The most important is the defeat of Liam Mellows, participant in the Easter week fighting who escaped to America and later became the leader of the uncompromising Republicans in the Dail Eireann. Commenting on the returns, the Irish Independent says: "To those who have faith in the good sense of the people and to those who bow to their will, the results of the Irish election are a source of added strength and of renewed hope, for these results are not of moment because of the victories or defeats they record, but because they are an indication of the popular will to replace the rule of the gun by rule of ordered government."

People Were Intimidated
"Elections in the ordinary sense there were none. The people were not free to choose whom they might, nor were those who would seek their stage free from the perils of intimidation and personal violence. Yet in spite of all the circumstances which combined to silence the complete expression of the people's views the electors and the candidates have

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OLD GUARD REPUBLICANS
WIN IN MAINE AND MINNESOTA

United States Senator Hale and Governor Baxter Easy Winners in Primaries

PORTLAND, Me., June 20.—United States Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, without making a personal campaign, won an easy victory in the state primaries yesterday. The vote cast for him was larger than the total of his two opponents, Frank E. Guernsey and Howard Davies, and his plurality over Mr. Guernsey was nearly 20,000. Mr. Davies ran a poor third.

In another three-cornered contest Gov. Percival P. Baxter, Republican, was renominated for a second term by a plurality of 25,000 over John P. Deering, with Leon J. Higgins trailing. The vote of 513 election precincts out of 635 in the State, representing 401 out of 520 cities and towns, was: For Senator—Davies 7230, Guernsey 16,699, Hale 36,196. For Governor—Baxter 49,552, Deering 14,916, Higgins 10,739.

The total registered vote of the missing precincts, mostly very small towns, was too small to affect the result.

Returns from the same precincts left the contest for state auditor in doubt. Auditor Elbert D. Hyford, seeking renomination, was leading Edwin J. Morrill by slightly more than 400 votes, with Maurice W. Bragdon running a good third. The vote of these precincts was: Bragdon 14,088, Hyford 18,125, Morrill 17,698.

Senator Hale carried all but two counties and all but three of the cities. Mr. Guernsey carried his home county, Piscataquis, and the adjoining Penobscot County, and the cities of Bangor, Brewer, and Lewiston. In Portland, the largest city, the Senator's vote was 2100 greater than the combined vote of his opponents.

Governor Baxter lost only two counties, Penobscot to Mr. Higgins and York to Mr. Deering, with the possibility that Higgins might nose him out in Hancock county when the last returns were in. He carried all but four of the 20 cities, Mr. Higgins carrying Bangor, Brewer, and Old Town, and Mr. Deering carried Saco. All of the candidates carried their home towns. The total vote, partly because of heavy rain, was light. Women voted in the primaries for the first time in this State, although they participated in the election in 1920.

It was the second defeat of Guernsey for the senatorial nomination and of Deering for the nomination for Governor. Six years ago, in a special senatorial primary, Guernsey lost to Senator Fernald by 80 votes. In 1920 Deering ran second by 2500 votes to Frederick H. Parkhurst in a four-cornered contest. Governor Baxter came into office upon the death of Governor Parkhurst soon after his inauguration.

Representatives Beedy, White, Nelson, and Hersey, all Republicans, were renominated without opposition. On the Democratic ticket there were only minor contests. The Democrats nominated for Senator, Oakley C. Curtis; for Governor, William R. Pattangall, and for Congress, Louis A. Donahue, Bertrand G. McIntire, Leon O. Tebbets, and James W. Sewall.

In a statement early today Senator Hale expressed pleasure with the "vote of confidence" given him, and added: "The contest has been so conducted by all of the contestants as to leave no sore spot, and the Republicans of Maine will be united in September. With Governor Baxter as our standard bearer, I believe that we shall win a notable victory."

Governor Baxter said: "The result of the primaries indicates that the people have confidence in the present state administration and I fully appreciate the responsibility of the position I occupy. A governor cannot do the work of his office and at the same time carry on a political campaign."

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MRS. OLESEN MAKING STRONG BID
FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20 (By The Associated Press).—With the outcome of the major Republican contests apparently determined, interest in the Minnesota primary turned today to the race Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen is making for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Reports available early today showed her in a nip-and-tuck contest with Thomas J. Meighen, one of her two opponents, and it was evident the outcome would be in doubt until many more precincts had reported.

Mrs. Olesen, Democratic State Convention choice for the United States senatorial nomination, crept into the lead as new returns came in, and when 387 precincts had reported, her vote was 4968 to the 3893 polled by her nearest opponent, Thomas J. Meighen.

Renomination of Frank B. Kellogg for the United States Senate, S. A. D. Press for Governor and other Republican state officers, with the possible exception of clerk of the Supreme Court, was indicated in reports from 200 representative precincts and their success was claimed by the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which had supported their candidacy.

The contest for clerk of the Supreme Court, between Miss Grace F. Kaercher, endorsed by the Republican state convention, and Herman Mueller, incumbent, elected two years ago with Non-Partisan League endorsement, was close as tabulation of returns was resumed today, although Miss Kaercher then had a 4 to 3 lead. First reports gave Mrs. Olesen a

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AMERICAN CONSUL
PROTESTS BOMBING
BY CHINESE BOATS

United States Ambassador Requests Admiral Joseph Strauss to Send Gunboats

PEKING, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—Three American buildings in Canton were struck by shells during Sunday's bombardment of the city by the gunboats of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the South China leader, who has been trying futilely to recapture his stronghold. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American minister, has asked Rear Admiral Strauss to rush protection to Canton and American gunboats are expected to proceed there.

Word that Americans in Canton were endangered was received at the legation here today in a message from the American Consul at Canton. The extent of the damage to American property was not stated. The consul has protested to Dr. Sun Yat-sen against indiscriminate firing along the Bund, the macadamized way on the water front.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—The American Consul at Canton, China, advised the State Department today that gunboats of the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen had bombarded the town and "Raked the Bund" with machine-gun fire, two American buildings being struck by bullets.

The consul added that he had protested to Dr. Sun and had been informed that there would be a second bombardment, but that the Bund would not be again fired upon unless the gunboats were themselves fired upon from that direction.

It was said at the department that no action had been taken here with regard to the bombardment, the department standing for the present in support of the protest made by the consul.

Story of Chinese Coup d'Etat
Regarded as "Probably Correct"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20.—The Chinese legation in London has no official confirmation of the reported coup d'etat against Dr. Sun Yat-sen but regards the story as "probably correct." Chinese residents here generally accept the report as accurate and rejoice over it. As one of these told The Christian Science Monitor's representative yesterday: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen's deeds have not attained the high level of his words. At the outset of the present struggle he made the mistake of supporting the wrong man. Well, he left himself, as we say in China, without any stairs to come down. His personal pride did not allow him to build any stairs for himself, and as no one was ready to build them for him, he fell out of the window. Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, unlike Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has no qualms about stairbuilding and he will certainly climb down in the end. He may finish up in charge of his old province—after such a complete failure, his prestige will be so damaged that he will no longer be dangerous.

Finance now is the main problem for China. Under the present system the tuchuns are the tax gatherers as well as the military governors. They collect taxes from the gentry (the landed proprietors and peasants) and remit as much or as little as they like to Peking. The authorized imports consist of taxes on the transfer of real estate—houses, land and so forth—on income, excise duties on certain articles and stamp duty on documents, the last-named being particularly unproductive and disliked.

Many tuchuns have made themselves unpopular by levying other and unauthorized taxes. The first reform which Peking must inaugurate is to separate the governorship from revenue collecting. Many tuchuns are already pledged to some such measure, but some will oppose it. They will ultimately have to climb down their stairs like Gen. Changtso-lin or follow Dr. Sun Yat-sen out of the window, for the whole weight of Chinese opinion will be against them, besides the pressure of Peking.

Altogether the situation is extremely promising—a committee on which Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London is already looking into the financial problems; Chen Chung-ming, who ousted Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is an how meaning well; Gen. Chang Tso-lin is definitely brought to heel—a great achievement for under a couple of months.

Admiral Strauss Leaves
Manila for Chinese Waters

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 20.—While it is never safe to predict what will take place in China, as the situation is viewed here now, the chances for unification are better than they have been at any time since the strife between North and South set in. It is believed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has maintained a rival government at Canton, is to be practically eliminated and that General Chang Tso-Lin, the Northern menace, will hardly be in a position to do further harm to General Wu Pei-fu of the Peking Government.

Admiral Strauss, who is in command of the Asiatic fleet, has left Manila for Chinese waters, but this, it is expected, is in accord with the program for summer maneuvers. He will, however, be in a favorable position to watch over American interests in case they should be jeopardized at any point along the coast. There is already a rear admiral with several vessels not far from Canton, who could act in an emergency.

The interesting phase of the Canton situation is that Gen. Chen Chung-ming, who is the most powerful mili-

tary figure in Southern China, is, with Dr. Sun Yat Sen eliminated, in practical control of the Southern Republic, and that he had refused to obey Dr. Sun Yat Sen's order to attack Gen. Wu Pei-fu in the rear while Gen. Chang Tso-lin was moving on him in force from the north.

General Chen is regarded as favorable to the Government which is being established at Peking under the aegis of Gen. Wu Pei-fu. If the two generals are able to agree upon the personnel of the Government and to give it their combined support, they will have gone a long way toward bringing about the accord with Chinese patriots and well-wishers of China everywhere have desired to see. The reports that Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister at Washington, was to be the Premier of the new Government at Peking, thus helping to heal the breach between the north and south, since he has been an adherent of the policies for which Dr. Sun Yat Sen stood, has not been confirmed; as a matter of fact, notification was never received by the State Department or by the Chinese Legation here.

Gen. Chang Tso-lin, who is now beyond the Wall, is believed to be carrying on negotiations with Gen. Wu, and it is hoped that they will be carried to a conclusion which will bring the Manchurian menace to an end.

The Japanese authorities will take every precaution to prevent Japan from becoming the seat of political intrigues, as a result of Liang Shih-yi, deposed Premier, and other Chinese former officials, having taken refuge there temporarily, according to advice here today from Tokyo through official channels.

This fact has been known by a high official of the Japanese Government, the reports state. It was also emphatically stated that the Japanese Government has no connection whatever with the Chinese political refugees and if they conduct themselves properly will adopt the same attitude toward them that it assumes toward other individuals coming to Japan from foreign countries.

The United States Government has already announced that it has no intention of intervening in Chinese affairs, but is eager to see China in a position to fulfill her obligations.

LONDON, June 20.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Morning Post says it is rumored that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formerly head of the Southern Chinese Government, is on his way to Shanghai on a warship. He is said to be accompanied by Wu Ting-fang, who was his foreign minister.

HONOLULU, T. H., June 20.—A cablegram from Hong Kong to the Liberty News, a Japanese weekly paper here, says Dr. Sun Yat-sen is preparing to launch an attack with 20,000 troops against Canton in an effort to regain possession of the city from Gen. Chen Chung-ming, who drove him out last week.

HEARING CONTINUED IN DITTEMORE CASE

Taking of testimony before Judge Frederic Dodge, master, on the bill of John V. Dittmore against the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in which he seeks to have his removal from the Christian Science Board of Directors declared void, was continued today at the Suffolk County Court House, Boston. Witnesses called to the stand were Mrs. Florence Saunders, secretary to C. Augustus Norwood, counsel for the church; Charles E. Jarvis, formerly corresponding secretary for the directors and now business manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; William R. Rathvon and Edward A. Merritt, both members of the board.

TREATIES MEASURE ADVANCED IN BRITAIN

LONDON, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—The House of Lords today passed the second reading of the "Treaties of Washington Act of 1922." This bill makes effective two treaties signed in February at Washington for the limitation of naval armament, protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea, and prevention of use of noxious gases and chemicals in war.

Pen, Pencil and Camera Men Lay Siege to William Howard Taft

LONDON, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—Large forces of London's men of the pen, the pencil and the camera laid siege to William Howard Taft today and captured him bodily. Their ranks comprised newspaper men, photographers, motion picture operators and camera artists. The Chief Justice of the United States finally surrendered to all four divisions of his besiegers, being interviewed, photographed and caricatured. Otherwise his second day in London was spent chiefly in visiting the English law courts. He was accompanied by Sir John Simon, formerly Attorney-General, and other leaders of the British bar. He had luncheon with the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, and later called on King George, to whom he presented a message of greeting and friendship from President Harding. Mr. and Mrs. Taft will be presented to King George and Queen Mary tomorrow by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

The foremost statesmen, jurists, and lawyers, and a great body of American friends, joined in an impressive reception to Mr. Taft upon his first public appearance in England last night. He was the guest of honor at the Pilgrim's banquet, to which five members of the Cabinet, many former cabinet ministers, and the greatest legal lights in the country lent their presence.

Rarely before has a visiting American received such a spontaneous welcome. The King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught sent messages of greeting, and the Earl of Balfour and the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, dean of St. Paul's, testified to the affection and admiration in which Mr. Taft is held by the English people.

Mr. Taft was introduced by the Earl court.

HOUSE FROWNS ON SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Groups Backing Pet Measures Give Scant Heed to President's Plea for Early Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Encouraged by his initial success in compelling the Republican Senate conference to vote postponement of the subsidy bill, President Harding now is devoting his chief attention to the House of Representatives, where an unfavorable legislative situation menaces the Administration's Ship Subsidy bill.

In some respects, the House situation is as annoying to the President as the legislative jam at the other end of the Capitol, since it is due chiefly to the discordant elements with the Republican party itself. Until some degree of harmony is brought about in the Republican ranks, the Administration will have its hands full adjusting the various difficulties as they arise.

Not only is the House legislative program involved, but also the proposed three-day recess periods, which the House plans to begin within two weeks, while the Senate struggles along with its own problems.

Four Groups in Evidence

Four groups of members, each favoring some particular legislation, have gained sufficient control over affairs in the House to block, temporarily at least, the determination of President Harding to make short work of the subsidy bill. While the Democrats are listed in one group, it is noticeable that Republicans are working with them in such a way that they have managed to take control of the House out of the hands of the recognized Administration leaders.

The fate of the subsidy bill depends, apparently, upon the Middle Western Republicans and Democrats. Despite the appeals of the President for "early and final" consideration of the subsidy measure, they have had sufficient influence to compel the chairman of the powerful Rules Committee to plead with the President to acquiesce in the postponement of that measure. Whether his influence, backed by the demand of such a formidable aggregation in the House, will induce the President to yield will be determined within the next few days.

Would Halt All Legislation

Another group in the House, comprising members of the agricultural bloc, threaten to hold up any and all legislation favored by the Administration unless definite assurance is given of action on Henry Ford's offer for the Government's nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals.

Most of the Democrats in the House are ready to support the demands of the Muscle Shoals bloc. Failure of Republican leaders to make way for the new Capper-Pitcher bill to regulate the transactions of grain exchanges has brought about the organization of a third bloc, whose members are bringing renewed pressure to bear on the rules committee to reverse its previous action and to report out a rule under which that measure can be jammed through the House.

Unless the rule is forthcoming, they too are likely to show hostility to Administration measures.

Another Faction Is Active

Finally, the faction behind the Smith-McNally reclamation bill, offered in the Senate as an amendment to the bonus, is annoying Administration leaders. Reclamationists are demanding that the Smith-McNally bill be passed before the House begins its three-day recess, and there are some indications that they may be able to block recess plans, even if they fail to force action on their pet measure. Altogether, the situation which confronts the subsidy measure is so serious that the President will have to do some skillful engineering if he expects to have the bill taken up in the House at all this session. Albert Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, is conducting a personal campaign for the bill at the Capitol and is

of Balfour, and at the outset of his speech caused much laughter by the declaration that he had retired from the presidency of the United States with the "full and unmistakable consent of the American people." He had to speak under a self-imposed censorship, he explained, because he had joined a monastic legal order and was obliged to deliver his remarks under "the restraining influence of a typewriter."

His auditors listened with rapt attention to Mr. Taft's description of the American Republic and his explanations of America's policy of foreign aloofness and some of the reasons for divergencies between the two peoples. They vigorously applauded when he declared that the sinister activities of hyphenated groups in the United States were overwhelmed by public opinion, and that among naturalized Americans none were more loyal than British and Canadians. Mr. Taft was followed by Dean Inge, who pleaded for greater solidarity between the two nations.

To the Associated Press, Mr. Taft said: "I wish you would tell the people at home about the wealth and warmth of the greeting I received from England, for after all the greeting is intended quite as much for them."

"I want to make a comprehensive study of the English judicial system with a view to applying its best features to our own courts of administration. I am especially anxious to observe the English method of expediting cases in the courts of the first instance."

"The English courts have abolished the distinction between law and equity, and now have only one form of action. I am hopeful we will take a similar step in our own federal



Photograph by Keystone View

Mrs. Anna D. Olesen

Democratic Candidate in the Minnesota Primaries for the Senatorial Nomination, Who Is Making a Close Contest

seeing as many state delegations as possible.

It is the general opinion, however, President Harding either will have to consent to postponement, else make a personal fight if the bill is to be put through the House at this session.

President Agrees to Delay

It was announced at the White House today that the President is glad to have members of Congress go home to their respective districts and preach the gospel of ship subsidy. The Administration is unwilling to do anything that will be opposed to the will of the people, but the President believes that the people do not fully understand the importance and significance of the merchant marine policy. He believes that when understood it will make "an irresistible appeal to the sober judgment of the American people." He is therefore entirely willing that members shall take time to refer the question to their constituents.

President Harding, however, is still insistent that the matter shall be dealt with by this Congress. If there should be such a jam that it would be impossible to vote on the question after consideration he will abide by the consequences but in his opinion there is no probability of such a jam as would interfere with the proper consideration of and vote upon this bill.

AMERICAN MINISTER NAMED FOR EGYPT

Accession of King Fuad Necessitates Raising Post From That of Consul-General

WASHINGTON, June 20.—J. Morton Howell of Ohio was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be the first American Minister to Egypt. The appointment grows out of the change in the form of the Egyptian Government, which after having been for many years a dependency of Turkey and afterwards of Great Britain under the guise of a protectorate, was on Feb. 28 last, formally recognized by the British Government as an independent state, subject only to certain limitations respecting the safeguarding of the Suez Canal and other special British interests.

The new Egyptian Government has been engaged chiefly with the installation of the internal machinery and only recently has been in the position to undertake to relieve the British of the conduct of the external relations of the country. Notice of the voluntary termination by Great Britain of its control over Egypt and of the accession of the first Egyptian king in the person of King Fuad I has been served upon the State Department.

The department in turn immediately took the necessary steps to ensure a proper diplomatic representation of America in the new court and it was upon its application that Congress in the new Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill made provision for a minister resident to replace the agent and consul general who has been the American diplomatic representative in the country for many years.

Dr. Howell is the present diplomatic agent and consul general for this Government in Egypt, having been named to the post about 10 months ago by President Harding.

HUMANE SOCIETY FOUGHT VIVISECTION; LOSES DOG POUND

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20 (Special).—Mayor Kiel today removed the Humane Society as keeper of the city dog pound as a result of its refusal to co-operate as fully as he wished in turning over dogs taken from the street to the medical schools of the city for vivisection. He appointed a Republican politician to administer the pound and announced that the Humane Society would be reimbursed for the \$3000 which it spent in improving the pound for the merciful handling of dogs.

The society has filed suit to test the constitutionality of the recent ordinance compelling the pound keeper to dispose of dogs to medical schools,

MRS. OLESEN MAKES EXCITING CONTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

marked advantage and for some time she held a lead, only to lose it as the Ramsey County (St. Paul) vote began to come in. Then she and Mr. Meighen took turn-about in first place. It is the first time in the history of the State that a woman has sought the senatorial nomination of a major political party, and in Mrs. Olesen's case she had the endorsement of the Democratic convention.

Mrs. Olesen lives on a farm in the southern part of the State until she married Peter Olesen, now superintendent of city schools at Cloquet. They have one child, Mary, who has taken an active interest in her mother's entry into politics.

In the Republican senatorial race, Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis, former Representative in Congress, gave Senator Kellogg the closest race, although reports from the first 200 precincts showed Kellogg leading two to one. The same ratio was maintained by Governor Preuss, whose opponent was Franklin F. Ellsworth.

Further returns today from the third congressional district indicated that the contest between Charles D. Davis, incumbent, and Reuben Thoren, the latter endorsed by the district convention, would be closer than first reports had indicated.

MAINE LEADERS ARE RENOMINATED

(Continued from Page 1)

paign. I was obliged to rely upon my friends to do this for me and am grateful for their loyal support."

Republican Victory Predicted

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Re-elections of Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Minnesota, and Frederick Hale (R.), Maine, winners in yesterday's primaries, was predicted in a statement today by Medill McCormick (R.) of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Senatorial campaign committee. The statement said:

"The expected and overwhelming re-nomination of Senator Hale and Senator Kellogg points very certainly to their re-election. Whatever the differences or natural ambitions which may produce Republican primary contests, the American people in the election of next November are not going to give the Wilson democracy control of either house of Congress."

LONDON PREPARES GREAT WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—A great public welcome is being planned for the Prince of Wales, who arrives at Plymouth this evening, completing his 40,000-mile tour. The Renown will be escorted into Plymouth by destroyers to the accompaniment of the royal salute. The Prince will not go ashore until tomorrow.

The Duke of York, with Commander Grieg, left London today to greet his brother. A special train will bring the party to Paddington station tomorrow afternoon. Here the King and Queen will greet the Prince of Wales. Preparations are completed for the decorating scheme along the route to the Palace. King George, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will travel in an open carriage. Queen Mary will not participate in the procession, returning to Buckingham Palace to await the Prince's arrival there.

SECOND CLASS MAIL RATES MAY BE LESS, REPORT AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Administration has under consideration a decrease in second-class postal rates. It was said today at the White House. Considerable discussion was given to the subject at today's Cabinet meeting and President Harding and Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, are inclined to believe that at least a part of the increase in the second-class rates made during the war should now be removed.

FRANCE TO DEFER MILITARY ACTION

No Measures to Be Taken Until Reparation Commission Reports on Loan Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Raymond Poincaré, yesterday, was of a most friendly character and semi-official statements were subsequently issued to the effect that a general agreement was reached to refer the principal outstanding political questions to commissions. The most important of these questions concerns reparations and on this M. Poincaré is understood to have agreed that no action shall be taken by France until the Reparation Commission has reported upon the situation arising out of the failure of the proposed international loan.

Envoys from the Reparation Commission have been in Berlin now for several days, looking into Germany's resources and considering what can reasonably be insisted upon in the way of economies and of fresh taxation. No long time need elapse, therefore, before the commission is in a position to express an opinion upon this matter and M. Poincaré's promise insures that no military action shall be taken before the latter part of next month, when he expects to be once more in London.

The question of French claims in Morocco will also be postponed for further discussion after the matter has been looked into by a commission on which Great Britain, France, and Spain will all be represented. As regards the Near East, the outcome of the discussion appears to have been that an endeavor will be made to expedite the appointment of international commissioners already agreed upon to investigate the atrocities in Asia Minor.

In connection with The Hague, the question of sending commissioners to Russia was raised, but no action will be taken at present, Nikolai Lenine's absence making it very doubtful to what extent such a commission could be helpful. Interrelated indecision and the question of the proposed Franco-British pact also remain over for future consideration.

The net result of the meeting thus has been to discount alarmist rumors of Anglo-French differences and to arrange that such of these differences as are acute shall be further discussed. This is all to be good, and shows that M. Poincaré is as anxious as is Mr. Lloyd George that the close association between France and Great Britain begun in the Great War shall not be interfered with by the fact that the material interests of these two countries in peace are not always identical.

French Press Betrays Usual Skepticism About Results

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 20.—While recognizing the value of fresh contacts between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré, who had become personally unsympathetic to each other, the French press betrays its usual skepticism today in estimating the results of the much advertised conversation between the Premiers in London. If, indeed, there is a new and lasting spirit of cordiality the fact that problems remain unsolved is of small importance. Problems are always solved if approached in the right spirit by statesmen in friendly accord. Thus it is for them a great thing if true sentiments of amity between men who repelled each other have been aroused. The rest will follow. And, judging from M. Poincaré's demeanor and the impressions of his voyage as given to journalists here, the barrier which separated him from the British Premier does, indeed, appear to have been broken down. That is of much greater importance than what was actually said on specific subjects.

Nevertheless, the Paris press is inclined to insist upon the point that nothing was done except to agree to disagree and to accept a fresh meeting at a time and place to be determined hereafter. In a conversation of 2½ hours, ranging over many subjects, reparations, loan debts, Tangiers, the Near East, the Hague Conference, and the pact, it was impossible to reach conclusions, but if suspicions and dislikes are dissipated the visit is indeed valuable.

On reparations and cognate subjects the French already show signs of fear that their credits are to be reduced. Studies of German finances by the Reparation Commission must result in the recommendation of a reduction, and France is pledged not to use coercion until the Premiers have discussed the question. Speculation upon the date of this reunion suggests that it may take place about the middle of August. When Tangiers is discussed, Spain will send a delegate. Interrelated debts cannot be seriously considered except with American help, and as America is not disposed to move in this matter the time is not ripe.

The decision of France to stay at The Hague was taken before the interview of the premiers. As M. Poincaré insists on the economic character of the gathering and declares that the decision shall be ad referendum, the French thesis on private property is maintained. On the Near East, the tendency appears to be to procrastinate. Here it is believed that the peril of renewed fighting is not imminent. Probably there will be a further delay. In the meantime, the urgency of a commission of inquiry is agreed upon. The pact between France and England is naturally relegated to the future when other outstanding questions shall have been settled.

It will thus be seen that, according to all information available here, and M. Poincaré himself has readily supplied the fullest information, little actual advance has been made. But the French Premier insisted on the cordiality that marked the whole visit. M. Poincaré, who seldom smiles, was all smiles on his return. He testified with gratitude to the warmth of his reception and the general desire for an understanding.

ALL STATES INVITED WILL BE AT HAGUE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Yesterday's session at The Hague was devoted to settling the composition of the three sub-committees which are to consider the specific questions of private property, debts and credits. All the Russian border states were given representation on one or other of these committees, as it was considered that their familiarity with Russian conditions would make their help particularly useful.

The election of the president of the whole assembly of delegates and of the chairmen of the three sub-committees will take place tomorrow, after which these four will constitute themselves informal masters of ceremonies and will draw up rules of procedure for the general conference, which will open on June 26, when the Russians are expected to arrive.

All the states invited to the conference have now signified their intention of participating. The decision of France and Belgium to take part was only made after the governments concerned had reassured themselves on the point already settled at Calcutta, that a participation did not necessarily involve the acceptance of the conference's recommendations. So far as can be judged, the representatives of both these countries are now most anxious to further the work of the conference. Indeed the whole atmosphere is one of co-operation, auguring well for the future.

The delegates themselves consider the auspiciousness of the opening owes much to the good work of the Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. van Karnebeek, who has hitherto presided, and regret is expressed that his official position precludes his participation in the later work of the conference.

NEW AFGHANISTAN MOVE SIGNIFICANT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Afghanistan's movement for diplomatic representation in Japan is a characteristic Oriental gesture, indicative of much more than appears upon the surface. Twenty years ago Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese war, something as it did the defeat of an Occidental power by an Oriental one, broke the tradition of the white man's invincibility, upon which Europe's long dominance in Asia rested. In the aftermath of India, as in the bones of China, and for a long time along the semi-civilized tribesmen of Afghanistan and Persia, the excited word went round that what Japan had done once Asiatic races could accomplish, that the white man's reign was over and that the restoration of Oriental power and independence had come.

Indian and Chinese students, many of them of excellent qualifications, necessary to enable them to profit by the courses offered, crowded to the Japanese University at Tokyo to learn the secret of the Japanese success. Japanese professors welcomed them cordially when they arrived, and did what they could to make it possible for them to understand the lectures and the fact that most of them eventually returned to their homes not greatly benefited has never since completely eradicated the belief that political salvation for the Orient is to be found in the Orient alone.

Japan has thus become the nursery of Oriental Nationalist causes—a nursery which has supplied the Indian Government with many difficult problems associated with the Hindu and Muhammadan demands for complete "swara" independence. Afghanistan's present movement toward Japan thus represents something far deeper than a desire to purchase cheap rifles and ammunition for carrying on hereditary feuds upon the slopes of the Hindu Kush, though this desire may also exist.

It represents the yearning of a semi-civilized people—ignorant and vague, perhaps, but not either less sincere or less ardent on that account—to develop as Japan has done from negligible beginnings into prominence in the councils of the world.

ENGINEERING TRADE LOCKOUT IN BRITAIN IS DEFINITELY ENDED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—The lockout which paralyzed the British engineering trade for three months has now definitely ended. For the past week the only union standing out against a settlement has been the Boiler-makers'. At a recent conference of the members, they have agreed to power to its executive to override the adverse vote recorded when the employers' terms were last balloted on and accepted by a majority of the workers. The executive, as anticipated, has now taken the necessary steps to bring their union into line with Amalgamated Engineering Union and other workers in the engineering and ship-building trades.

Though the struggle is over, work is not yet available for all who have been locked out. However, the leaders of the industry look for a rapid recovery and it is to be hoped they are right, as the proportion of unemployed among the members of the unions concerned is at least as high now as it was before the dispute began, when one in four of the union's membership was out of work.

BELGIAN PREMIER CALLS ON GERMANS TO REDEEM MARKS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BRUSSELS, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—The Premier, M. Thunis, today gave the German delegation here 48 hours to accept or reject the proposed arrangements for the redemption of the 8,000,000 marks the Germans issued during the war in exchange for Belgian money. He announced that if the Germans failed to reach a decision Belgium would immediately begin the liquidation of sequestered German property. It was announced that this course was taken by the Premier to cut short dilatory tactics by the Germans.

ANTI-KEMALIST FEELING GROWING EVEN IN TURKEY

(Continued from Page 1)

guine to believe that persisting in this policy will do anything different. The propertied and well-to-do classes here (although they do not proclaim their sentiments from the house-tops) do not see in the noisy, arrogant nationalism of the Young Turks a sign of hope for security of property and a return of prosperity.

Nor are the Turks here unanimous in their confidence in the military strength of the Nationalists. Since he took the leadership of the movement against the Treaty of Sèvres, Kemal Pasha has posed as the defender of the Nation. But he has succeeded only in losing the richest portions of Asia Minor, and for 10 months he has talked—without following words by actions—about throwing the Greeks into the sea. We are now in the middle of May—the very best time of the year for military operations—and the Kemal Army shows no signs of attacking the Greeks. Some of my Turkish friends here say: "If we were really so much stronger than the Greeks and are able to drive them out, why does not Kemal Pasha start? If only he had some striking and unquestioned military successes he might be able to stem the rising tide of distrust and misgiving in Constantinople. We wish to keep our courage up, and make all sorts of statements. But we are beginning now to face the bare truth."

The hope of the Kemalists, of course, is in the Great Powers. They look to France and Italy and Great Britain to force Greece out of Asia Minor and to give back Constantinople in full sovereignty (yes, and Thrace, too, if you please) to Turkey. It is their sole hope, and not quite sure that they have none in the Great Powers.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE EXPANSION Halted

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—The Lincoln Institute, a state educational institution, has been closed by the State University of Missouri, which has declared unconstitutional under the Missouri Supreme Court.

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JAPANESE PROMISE TO REMOVE TROOPS

Sadato Saburi Says Question of Withdrawal From China to Be Taken Up

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 20—Sadato Saburi, Japanese chargé d'affaires, gave further assurances that Japan had negotiations with other nations under way for the removal of troops from China in an address delivered in Baltimore on Sunday.

Following the recent order removing Japanese from Hankow, Mr. Saburi said that the Japanese Minister at Peking had been instructed to take up the matter of the withdrawal of other troops with the representatives of the interested countries.

Recent disturbances in China have made immediate withdrawal impracticable but the powers are careful to keep hands off during the civil strife, as was indicated in the recent statement from Dr. Schurman, the American Minister in Peking, made public by the State Department.

Mr. Saburi alleged that the Japanese had deferred to American sentiment in bringing the Anglo-Japanese alliance to an end.

"By the Shantung Treaty, recently ratified by both Japan and China, Japan was enabled to return to China the former German-leased territory and the former German railway," explained Mr. Saburi. "Without waiting for the ratification we began at once to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and a few weeks ago the last of the Japanese troops which acted as guards along the Shantung railway were entirely withdrawn. The other provisions will be carried out as rapidly as conditions permit, and let me say frankly that they cannot be carried out too rapidly to please us."

"I hope you will understand that Japan's interest in China is a very vital one. In China we can find the man and the soil which we need, as well as vast markets we want. But so long as that great country remains in its present state of political disunity its full possibilities cannot be realized."

"As to Siberia it is frequently said that Japan has not yet carried out her pledge to withdraw her troops. This is perfectly true and no one regrets it more than Japan—what we want in Siberia is, first, the safety of Japanese residents established in business there; second, we want to eliminate the danger to ourselves of Bolshevik propaganda at our frontier."

"The third assurance we require is to secure the opening of Siberia to the commerce of foreign nations, and to foreign capital and foreign enterprises on the basis of equality for all."

"I solemnly trust we will withdraw (from Siberia) as soon as we get assurance, in any way or another, on the points which I mentioned."

SHIP LINES TO CHECK OVER-IMMIGRATION

NEW YORK, June 20—Trans-Atlantic steamship lines have put into effect in foreign ports a system of registration of prospective immigrants tending to prevent over-immigration with its consequent list of deportations for the first month of the new fiscal year. The new system, begun July 1, and under the existing law, the 3 per cent quota of last year has been continued until 1924.

The law provides that 20 per cent of the quota of the entire year may be brought to this country the first month, and the year new quota have been put into the regulations, but a steamship line not only has to return the excess passengers but each person brought over the prescribed quota, means a fine of \$200.

CHURCHES CALL ON PRESIDENT TO FORCE END OF COAL STRIKE

Deplore Failure of Efforts at Mediation; Stress Seriousness of Situation; Plead for Governmental Action Now

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Harding was asked yesterday to take steps to end the coal strike in a joint appeal presented to him by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, with which are affiliated 30 Protestant communions, the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. This is the first time, as far as is known, that these representative organizations of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews have taken joint action in an industrial matter.

The churches in their appeal asked the President to call a national coal conference; to get the facts of the coal industry through a government investigation; not to wait until the suffering of women and children in the mining camps becomes a national calamity, and to end the coal strike now.

The statement expresses gratification that the press, as a whole, has been successful in recording the facts in the strike. The appeal of the churches in part is as follows: To the President of the United States: We desire to express to you, on behalf of the three great religious organizations that we represent, our conviction that the time has arrived when our Government should act to bring about a conference in the coal-mining industry to end the present strike. We believe that the majority of the people of this country are unwilling to have its vitally important industries subject to economic combat as a means of settling disputes.

Whenever either disputant in a controversy declines to employ the methods of conference and arbitration, it becomes proper for the Government to intervene. It is inconceivable that public action should wait until the sufferings of women and children in mining towns should have reached the proportions of a national calamity.

The strike has been more extensive than was anticipated since the miners in several non-union fields made common cause with the United Mine Workers. Following a period of intense business depression, the strike

LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

League of Industrial Democracy to Hold Conference

STROUDSBURG, Pa., June 19 (Special Correspondence)—Many questions of interest to labor will be discussed at a conference of the League for Industrial Democracy of New York, June 21-25, at Camp Tamiment near here. The principal topic will be "The Trend Toward Industrial Democracy—How and Where Is Labor Gaining Power?"

The conference will open Wednesday evening with a discussion of the world's economic and financial situation. The speakers will be B. M. Anderson Jr., Frederic C. Howe, Nicholas Kelley and Louis Adams. Floyd Thursday morning the subject will be the progress of labor in Europe and Asia and the speakers Rajani Kanta Das, Henry G. Alsberg and Harry W. Laidler.

Thursday evening and Friday morning will be devoted to American labor. The speakers will be John Brophy, James H. Maurer, Max D. Danish, Henry R. Ljoville, Cecil L. Grell, Cedric Long, and Mary R. Sanford. The Friday evening topic will be the prospects of political action on the part of the working class in America. The speakers will be McAllister Coleman, J. Louis Engdahl, B. Charney Viadeck, and Algernon Lee.

Saturday morning will be taken up with "Education and Industrial Democracy." The speakers will be Stuart Chase of the Labor Bureau, Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research, W. Jett Lauck and Louis B. Boudin. Norman Thomas will be the subject for Saturday evening's program. Morris Hillquit, Mollsey M. Olin and Helen Phelps Stokes will talk.

The Sunday morning discussion will be devoted to some of the ethical problems of industrial democracy by Louis B. Boudin, Norman Thomas and Mercer G. Johnston. What the novelist, poet and dramatist have contributed toward a new social order will be gone into at the final meeting Sunday evening by H. W. L. Dana, Robert Morris Lovett, Clement Wood and Anita C. Block.

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK, June 20—Frederic C. Penfield, formerly American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, passed away here last night. Penfield was a native of Middletown, Conn. He was graduated from Russell's Military College at New Haven, Conn., and later studied in England and Germany. He held honorary degrees from a dozen American colleges. Mr. Penfield was employed for a number of years on the Hartford Courant editorial staff. His first diplomatic post was as United States Vice-Consul-General at London in 1885. He was Consul-General in Egypt and held the Austria-Hungary office at the time diplomatic relations were broken off. He was author of a number of works dealing with diplomatic subjects, economics, and modern Egypt. He was particularly interested in Egyptology, and made an intensive exploration trip on the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

TAXES OF \$28,122,500 WILL BE REFUNDED

WASHINGTON, June 20—A third deficiency appropriation bill carrying a total of \$39,887,823 was today favorably reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

Among the items is an appropriation of \$28,122,500 for refund of taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1921, which the courts since have held were erroneously imposed.

has caused much suffering to the miners' families, and this suffering is rapidly increasing.

We therefore are impelled to urge once more that the Government take steps to end the coal strike by bringing the operators and miners into conference.

We call upon our Government, out of concern for the well-being of the Nation as a whole, and for the comfort of the miners, and the preservation of the mining industry, to take immediate steps to bring the disputants together in order to secure a just settlement of the present strike and on the basis of the maximum service to the Nation.

You, Mr. President, succeeded in bringing the nations together in conference to reduce armaments and the incitements to war. We respectfully urge that a national coal conference and a federal investigation of the coal industry would have far-reaching consequences in promoting domestic tranquility and abridging the causes of industrial strife.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, The Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council, The Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

SPORT CLOTHES FOR GOLF, RIDING AND POLO
Special attention is called at this time to our Sport Clothes. They are Practical, Comfortable, and Distinctive in character—Expertly Fitted and Specially Tailored to Individual Measurements

BUSINESS SUITS \$150
OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR
FOR TOWN AND TRAVEL—STADLER & STADLER MADE—FROM \$90

Harding Medal Is Now on Sale



Obverse of Harding Peace Medal

Washington, June 19 (Special Correspondence)—The twenty-ninth presidential peace medal, bearing the likeness of President Harding, has been struck off in the Philadelphia mint and is now on sale to the public. The Harding medal, designed by George T. Morgan, an engraver in the Philadelphia mint since 1876, is a handsome bronze piece about one-fourth of an inch thick and four inches in diameter, having on its obverse a bas-relief profile of the President with his name, "Warren G. Harding," in raised letters. On the reverse side is the American eagle against a setting sun on which is the word "Peace," with a background of



Reverse of Harding Peace Medal

NAVIGATION RIGHTS FOR RIVER SHELDT UNDER CONSIDERATION

THE HAGUE, June 19 (By The Associated Press)—Progress has been made toward a satisfactory settlement of one of Holland's greatest international political problems, which at times has threatened her peaceful relations with Belgium—the question of navigation rights for the River Scheldt. It was learned here today. This river is Belgian at Antwerp but flows afterward through Dutch territory until it reaches the sea. The question of its navigation, a vital problem, for the commercial interests of both countries, now seems in a hopeful way of settlement through active negotiations which are proceeding between the Dutch and Belgian governments.

Belgium seeks an agreement with Holland concerning the neutrality of the Dutch province of Limburg which stretches southward like a leg between Belgium and Germany. She either wants Holland to keep there an army of a size sufficient to maintain neutrality in the event of another German invasion of Belgium, or wants the right to defend Limburg herself against another German drive into Belgium. Holland is anxious to reduce her army, and objects to stationing large forces of troops in the Limburg corridor.

STANDARD TIME RESUMED
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 20 (Special)—The town of Goffstown, one of the four New Hampshire communities observing daylight saving time in violation of a state law prohibiting such time, yesterday turned its clocks back one hour this morning, returning to standard time. Manchester, Derry, and Nashua are on daylight time.

STADLER & STADLER
MEN'S TAILORS
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Sport Clothes for Golf, Riding and Polo
Special attention is called at this time to our Sport Clothes. They are Practical, Comfortable, and Distinctive in character—Expertly Fitted and Specially Tailored to Individual Measurements
BUSINESS SUITS \$150
OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR
FOR TOWN AND TRAVEL—STADLER & STADLER MADE—FROM \$90

"FABRIC GLOVES" CAUSE CONTENTION

British President of Board of Trade Reported to Have Threatened Resignation

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20—The expression, "fabric gloves," is one of which much has yet to be heard in the political controversy in Great Britain. When the Coalition Government, in order to placate their Protectionist supporters, passed their Safeguarding of Industries Act, they did violence to the views of their Liberal adherents. This was got over at the time by allowing it to be supposed that the measure would never be enforced effectively. Since then, however, the list of articles upon which the heavy duty of 33 per cent is to be imposed has grown considerably, and the matter has been brought to a head by the decision now arrived at to subject "fabric gloves" to this impost.

This decision might never have been made but for the president of the Board of Trade—S. Baldwin, a confirmed Protectionist—who is said to have threatened he would resign if fabric gloves were exempted. It is also said that the Cabinet itself is divided on the question. Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal members favoring exemption, but giving way to the determination of the Conservative element in the matter.

Government in Dilemma
The coalition government has thus placed itself in a dilemma, of which the Independent Liberals are making the most. Fabric gloves are made in Germany at a price at which the British glove makers are quite unable to compete, but the raw material for these gloves is cotton yarn, manufactured in Lancashire. The case against taxing fabric gloves, therefore, is that to do so will not only hit the British public, which does not want to pay an unnecessarily high price for an article in general use, but also to injure the successful manufacturers of British yarn. The amount of the tax raised on gloves is not likely to be large enough to become an object in itself, and the only parties who stand to gain, therefore, are the British glove manufacturers, who are neither numerous nor able to command much public sympathy.

The matter is being taken up strongly, as it is looked upon as the thin edge of protection which British constituencies in the past have decisively turned down.

Failure of Dyestuff Trade
Amputation has been furnished to the opposition in this matter by the dramatic failure of the British Dyestuffs Corporation to pay its way. This corporation has been given every possible assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the idea being that it represents a basic industry, and one essential to enable the manufacture of explosives to be conducted in wartime. It has just declared a loss of over £1,000,000 on the past year's working. Its enemies state that to prevent its collapse, the British Government is allowing it to negotiate with the German dye making firms, with the view to the establishment of a working agreement as to price. As dyes are essentially a raw product for the making of British textiles, this means that one of the biggest industries in England is to be penalized in order that small dyestuffs corporations may profit. Complications thus caused are increased, The Christian Science Monitor has already pointed out, by the existence of German arrangements to bring Italian dye-making under control. The rod had thus been prepared, of which the Coalition back was already painfully aware, when fabric gloves appeared, and as no war necessity can be advanced in their favor, they are proving even more difficult to explain.

EDWIN DENBY LEAVES HONOLULU FOR JAPAN
HONOLULU, June 18 (By The Associated Press)—The American Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, and his party completed a drive around the island of Oahu yesterday as guests of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. The trip was broken at Haleiwa for lunch when Mr. Denby spoke. Mr. Denby said: "You don't like to think of the possibilities that make armies and navies necessary, but we do know such possibilities exist and they cannot be forgotten by those responsible for the defense of the United States."

The Secretary and his party sail for Japan today.



GOOD LUCK RUBBER



ORDINARY RUBBER

Look at Your Jar Rubbers with a Glass
A section of GOOD LUCK rubber, strongly magnified, shows a firm, close, even texture like the drawing at the left. A section of ordinary rubber, when magnified, is porous, spongy and uneven like the lower picture.
The close firm texture of a GOOD LUCK ring will stand long boiling. The other won't. That's the whole GOOD LUCK story.
LARGE customers cost the Edison Company less to connect to the generating station than small customers because of the smaller amount of equipment which must be used in its distribution system in order to sell the same quantity of electricity.
Profit made from the large customers helps to reduce the cost of current to the small customers.
The Edison Electric
Illuminating Company of Boston
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER CO., Cambridge, Mass.
"Largest Makers of Jar Rubbers in the World"

KENYON COLLEGE TO OBSERVE PRESIDENT HAYES' ANNIVERSARY

Distinguished Graduate Was Thrice Governor of Ohio and Served in Civil War—Biographer Honored

GAMBIER, O., June 18 (Special Correspondence)—The presence here today of Webb C. Hayes of Fremont, O., son of former President Rutherford Birchard Hayes, and Charles Richard Williams, the biographer of General Hayes, upon whom the degree of doctor of laws will be conferred in honor of the fact that the subject of his biography was an honored graduate of Kenyon College, has resulted in arousing a very strong sentiment in favor of a proper celebration of President Hayes' one hundredth anniversary, which occurs on Oct. 4.

The recent successful centenary of Ulysses S. Grant leads the patriotic friends of President Hayes to believe that an equally successful recognition of his centenary should be held. The Kenyon alumni will probably take action tomorrow on this subject and communicate with Gov. Harry L. Davis.

Fought in Civil War
On Gambier Hill today, where Rutherford B. Hayes spent four years of his college life, where the great circular window in the gable of the west wing of Kenyon College in which young Hayes roomed, is bedecked with flags, there is a strong rejuvenation of interest in that Ohio President whose patriotic endeavors on the field of battle, in the halls of congress, three times Governor of Ohio, and President of the United States, testifies to the highest ideals of American citizenship.

An old friend of General Hayes, who had known him since his subnormal days at Columbus, said here today: "None of the Ohio presidents were more clearly identified with the state than was Rutherford B. Hayes. The history of William McKinley and William H. Taft runs parallel to it in many interesting ways. McKinley was a private in that famous twenty-third Ohio volunteer regiment, of which Hayes was a major and which contained such distinguished names as Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who was its first lieutenant colonel, Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court, who was lieutenant colonel, Gen. James M. Conmy, for many years editor of the Ohio State Journal, and Maj. W. D. Bickman, well known as the founder of the Dayton Journal. Their lives touched in close contact at Antietam, chasing Early up the Shenandoah, and Whirling through Winchester at Opequan Creek, Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek."

Rutherford B. Hayes began his political career as city solicitor of Cincinnati, a position which William H. Taft afterward held, among such friends as John W. Herron, Alphonso Taft, George H. Pendleton, William S. Rosecrans, Stanley Matthews, Manning F. Force, George Hoadley and Salmon P. Chase. That was in 1849, and it was at 3833 Sixty-third street that Mr. and Mrs. Hayes made their first permanent home. There on March 20, 1856, Webb Cook Hayes was born and two years later the third son, Rudd Platt Hayes, was also born.

Begins Law Practice
Hayes began law practice on April 8, 1861, with Col. Leopold Markbreit, whose brother-in-law, Frederick Haszsaurek, left it in order to take his place as minister to Bolivia. Hayes hadn't been in his new office long, however, before the capture of Ft. Sumter and the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers started the world. Cincinnati and the North generally were ablaze with patriotism. "On May 15 Hayes and Stanley Matthews agreed to go into the service for the war, if possible, in the same regiment. Salmon P. Chase was a personal friend of both men and when their services were offered, the regi-

ARIZONA SEEKS TO BREAK UP KLAN

Evidence Unearthed Indicates Effort at Political Control

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 20 (Special)—Determined effort to break up Ku Klux Klan activity in central Arizona has developed what appears to be a move to gain control of the political machinery.

Ernest Hall, Secretary of State, has acknowledged membership. All candidates on the defeated ticket at the late Phoenix municipal election were members, and at least two of the municipal body elected at Tempe are charged with membership, as were a number of county officials. The United States grand jury and a special county grand jury now are investigating. The latter is reported to have found several indictments.

In the Los Angeles district, the district attorney captured a mass of Klan records containing many letters from Arizonians, one of them from a former Yuma County superior judge, counseling violence.

These records gave the Klan an estimated strength in Arizona of 800, of which 500 were credited to Phoenix. The first local action attributed to the Klan was the whipping of Rillon Jones, principal of the high school. Then followed the whipping of Avery Carter, a high officer of the State Negro Masons, who says lashings ceased when he gave the distress sign of his order. Three Negroes were whipped and commanded to answer that they were "niggers." One white man met a raiding party with a shotgun, peppering the whipping of Avery Carter, a high officer of the State Negro Masons, who says lashings ceased when he gave the distress sign of his order. Three Negroes were whipped and commanded to answer that they were "niggers." One white man met a raiding party with a shotgun, peppering the whipping of Avery Carter, a high officer of the State Negro Masons, who says lashings ceased when he gave the distress sign of his order. 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LARGE AREA OF FERTILE SOIL ONE OF SYRIA'S BIG ASSETS

Imports in Excess of Exports Through Influx of Foreign Capital and American Remittances

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The French mandatory sphere in Syria and the Lebanon covers an area of some 75,000 square miles with about 3,000,000 inhabitants, of whom some 10 per cent are nomadic Bedouins. The only densely populated district is that which formed before the war the autonomous province of the Lebanon. Largely on account of the privileged position it enjoyed under the guarantee of the European Powers, the Lebanon became overcrowded and had, at the beginning of the war, a population of 330 per square mile. The average density for the whole of Syria is estimated at only 43 per square mile.

The pre-war trade of Syria was small, even in relation to the number of inhabitants, and insignificant in relation to the size of the territory. So far as can be ascertained, the combined exports of the three principal ports—Alexandretta, Beirut and Tripoli—amounted in 1913 to \$2,362,600. The total imports for the same year were valued at \$4,335,470. Since 1910 imports had shown a tendency to decline, while exports had risen slightly. The balance of trade, however, has long been heavily against Syria, the excess of imports being largely accounted for by remittances from Syrians in the United States and elsewhere and the influx of foreign capital for the Syrian railways.

Principal Exports Silk

The principal exports before the war were raw silk and coconuts, of which France took about £700,000 worth a year. Silk was spun on a considerable scale in the Lebanon and the Province of Beirut, where there were 132 factories with 2250 looms. Live stock and soap were exported to Egypt, and there was also a certain export trade in wool and tobacco. In addition, raw cotton and sesame from Asia Minor was shipped via Alexandretta.

The imports consisted mainly of cotton goods, staple foodstuffs and petroleum—in other words, of the elementary necessities of life. Syria also was importing considerable quantities of iron and steel goods, including railway material, also timber. The leading place in the import trade was held by the United Kingdom, which supplied the greater part of the cotton goods. Petroleum came largely from Russia, sugar and timber from Austria-Hungary, and railway material from Germany.

Steam shipping cleared from the three principal ports in 1913 amounted to 3,515,124 tons, compared with 3,228,943 tons in 1910. During these three years Tripoli showed a marked advance at the expense of Alexandretta. The French and British flags predominated in the Syrian ports, with Russia and Austria-Hungary not far behind.

Silk Is Fertile

Measured by volume, imports amounted in 1919 to 64,547 tons and exports to 18,954 tons, as compared with a pre-war average of 165,000 tons and 50,000 tons, respectively. These are official figures furnished by the French Ministry of Commerce.

Though Syria is not conspicuously

rich in natural resources, it is not without its endowments. It has large areas of fertile soil, more particularly in the valley of the Orontes and in the Haman to the east of the Jordan, and a singularly variegated flora. In the Litani and other rivers it has considerable supplies of water for additional irrigation. In addition to cereals, it is capable of producing such commercial crops as hemp, as well as cotton, for which an experimental station has just been established by the French. The forests of the Jebel Arsariyeh and of the Lebanon can be made to yield substantial supplies of serviceable timber. The mineral resources of Syria have not been fully explored. The mineral output is at present very small, but asphalt, salt, and chrome are known to exist. Nor can the Syrian ports fail to claim a large share in the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean, the gradual expansion of which is certain under the new régime. Half a century ago, the Lebanon was a remote and almost inaccessible island, but it cannot hope for a monopoly. Beirut, Tripoli, and most of all, perhaps, Alexandretta, have an assured and prosperous future, closely connected as they are with two of the great marts of the Middle East, Damascus and Aleppo.

SUMMER CLASSES IN CITIZENSHIP ARE OFFERED AT OXFORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 19.—St. Hilda's College, Oxford, will be the scene from Aug. 9 to Sept. 2 of the summer school organized by the National Union of Societies for equal citizenship. It is hoped and expected that many visitors from overseas will avail themselves of this opportunity to study questions which vitally affect women in company with the English pioneer of the movement. The subjects to be considered cover a wide field, and among them is a course on the administration of justice especially intended for women magistrates.

"The League of Nations and International Problems," will occupy a session and "Parliamentary and Election Work" is a subject which is expected to attract experts of all parties. There will be classes for public speaking, committee work, and the organizing of meetings. Visits to the many interesting buildings in Oxford and the locality have been a ranged and special facilities are being granted for visitors to inspect the Bodleian Library, with its unique treasures under the auspices of the sub-librarian.

River boating, tennis parties and many social functions will relieve the strenuous work of study. Already many applications for hospitality have been received and are being complied with. A pleasing feature of this year's meeting will be the number of young girls anxious to study public affairs in such delightful and inspiring surroundings as Oxford provides.

BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO CAUSING STRONG OPPOSITION

House of Commons Will Vote Whether to Continue Measure Which Debars Importation From Colonies

TAMWORTH, Eng. (Special Correspondence).—In February last, Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, British Minister of Agriculture, informed the House of Commons that the Cabinet had decided to maintain the existing embargo on the importation of cattle from overseas. The plea for its removal had been made chiefly on behalf of Canadian store animals. The decision of the Government considerably relieved anxiety in farming circles, where the previous finding of the Royal Commission, in favor of the abolition of the embargo, had caused much uneasiness. After Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen's announcement, farmers had felt that this prolonged controversy was at an end, in any case, for a few years. In certain circles, however, opinion is so strongly in favor of an amendment of the existing regulations that it has been agreed that the House of Commons shall have an opportunity for a debate and a division upon the question. Should the voting show a majority contrary to the decision of the Cabinet, there is no doubt that a great step toward the removal of the embargo will have been made.

Legislation Unlikely

Nevertheless, whatever the result of the coming discussion may be, it is highly improbable that the Government will introduce any fresh legislation regarding the importation of cattle during this session.

Throughout the lengthy controversy following the visit paid to Great Britain a year ago by the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, the farming community has shown strong opposition to any change in the existing regulations. By certain sections of the public, this attitude of the British farmer is merely regarded as a further example of unreasonable conservatism. This criticism may be partly justifiable, but there is no doubt that about this particular question the expressed opinion of agriculturists is supported by strong evidence and sound deduction.

A conspicuous feature of British agriculture during this century has been the success obtained in the raising of first-class live stock. Farmers are convinced that, to a very large extent, the relative prosperity of this department of their industry has been attributed to the embargo regulations.

Plea for Canada

In many quarters, it is felt that

these restrictions indicate a poor opinion of cattle raised in overseas countries, and consequently a particularly strong plea is made for the admission of Canadian animals, which are now recognized as first-class stock. Twenty-five years ago, the restrictions were imposed on account of the mediocrity of foreign and colonial cattle, but while today the initial cause of the embargo admittedly no longer applies, experts feel that the admission of live cattle from abroad might seriously jeopardize the position of British stock-raising, without conferring any great benefit upon the public.

In any case, it is very obvious that the pressure which is being exerted to remove the restrictions is largely due to the slump in Canadian cattle markets. As a result of this depression, an outlet for store cattle is being sought in Great Britain. Seeing, therefore, that the question is fundamentally an economic one, it is very doubtful whether Canadian farmers would be really anxious to market their stores in Great Britain were their home markets to improve appreciably during the course of the next few years.

Misunderstanding Roused
The discussion of the question in the House of Commons is being awaited with great interest by both farmers and the public. Unfortunately, agriculturists are comparatively poorly represented in Parliament, and it is probable, therefore, that the political and imperial aspects of the question will carry greater weight than actual points of direct importance to practical farmers. The statement made on the question by Lord Ernle in 1917 during his tenure of office as Minister of Agriculture, has undoubtedly led to a great deal of misunderstanding—in fact, in Canada, the recent decision of the Cabinet was regarded, in consequence, as almost a breach of faith. The promise then given by Lord Ernle that the embargo on Canadian cattle should be abolished after the war, was made on his own authority without consultation with the Cabinet. Furthermore, this so-called pledge was given when Lord Ernle considered that British herds would have to be depleted seriously before the termination of the war, an opinion, which, happily, proved to be quite inaccurate.

FARMERS DISCUSS ONE ORGANIZATION

South African Agricultural Bodies May Be Amalgamated

BLOEMFONTEIN, O. F. S., May 10 (Special Correspondence).—A thoroughly representative gathering of farmers has been sitting in Bloemfontein to consider ways and means of amalgamating all the agricultural organizations in the Union, to prevent overlapping, to consolidate effort, and to secure better co-operation in the marketing of the Union's produce. Manie Wessels, who presided, announced that at a meeting of two committees, representing the Boere

'Citizenship Day' as Name for 'Fourth'

More Reverence, Less Noise, Urged for American Holiday

New York, June 16 (Special Correspondence).—IN ADVOCATING that July 4 be henceforth officially recognized as a national "Citizenship Day" for all classes of Americans, those born in foreign lands as well as our own, we feel that we are reconstituting a true Independence Day," said Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, chairman of the division of citizenship training of the General Federation of Women's



Mrs. Alonzo Richardson

Economic Vermont and the South African Agricultural Union. It was agreed to amalgamate. He expressed the hope that a federation of all farming organizations would result from the deliberations of the conference.

In the course of an address to the conference, tracing the development of agricultural organizations from 1882, P. J. du Toit, Secretary of Agriculture, said there was no doubt that the best binding force in these organizations was the financial interest of the farmers, therefore the main object of these should be to improve the financial interests of the farmers. He contended that the time for purely agricultural unions was past and that it was necessary to look for a sounder basis, which was the "money box." He was not in favor of abolishing agricultural unions, but felt that their constitutions should be so drafted as to include reference to the financial side of farming. A satisfactory basis, he said, might be found in the present large co-operative societies controlled by the farmers and, as it were, utilized them for all their business work. They could easily decentralize the main body to serve the conditions of the different classes of agriculture, he declared.

After considerable discussion, an amendment was moved, acknowledging the desirability of closer co-operation between the various agricultural associations and nominating seven members to endeavor to find a possible basis upon which such co-operation can be brought about.

HOLLAND MAY MINE COAL ENOUGH SOON TO SUPPLY WANTS

THE HAGUE, June 2 (Special Correspondence).—The main center of the Dutch coal fields in southern Limburg, although in the northern part of the same Province and in the adjoining Province of Noord-Brabant, relatively large, though not yet opened, coal fields are to be found. The production of the Limburg mines has greatly increased since 1914. In that year the production of state and privately-owned mines was 1,028,500 tons, and in 1921, 4,168,250 tons. Three of the principal state-owned mines being worked are the Wilhelmina, the Emma, and the Hendrik, called after the Queen, the Queen Mother, and the Prince Consort. The output from the Wilhelmina mine in 1907 was 31,000 tons and in 1921, 523,000 tons; from the Emma mine in 1911, 591 tons, and in 1921, 854,000 tons; from the Hendrik in 1915, 502 tons, and in 1921, 477,000 tons. The Maurits, another State-owned mine, will start production in the near future. The production of 1921 was not the highest output reached, being 12 per cent under that of the previous year owing to foreign competition. The time is not very distant when Holland will be self-supporting in relation to her coal production. During the war, in the years 1917 and 1918, the output showed that 5,000,000 tons may be considered as a minimum, although the post-war consumption is larger.

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IMPORTANT BODY TO SIT AT SIMLA

Committee to Debate Administrative and Other Matters

CALCUTTA, April 28 (Special Correspondence).—Two very important committees are shortly to meet at Simla. The first is to report whether it is expedient to separate the administration of the five administered districts of the North West Frontier Province from the political control of the adjoining unadministered tract; (2) if the separation is expedient, whether the provinces should be reunited to the Punjab; (3) if the separation is not expedient, whether the Province should be administered directly under the Government of India, and if so, whether to appoint a legislative council; (4) if the Province should be retained under the Government, whether the judicial administration should not be placed under the jurisdiction of the Punjab High Court at Lahore.

Denys Bray, of great experience in frontier affairs, is to be the chairman of the commission. The position briefly is this: Toward the frontier there lie the Punjab and across the Indus, the Northwest Frontier, some of which is administered in a regular manner and over some of which the control is very loose. The North West Frontier Province, the problems of which are peculiar and distinct, was separated from the Punjab by Lord Curzon, who held that the Indian Province had quite enough to do in maintaining its own affairs. The present arrangement, it is claimed, is extravagant.

The other commission will consist of a frank and heart-to-heart talk between the Finance Minister of the Central Government and the finance ministers of the different provinces. Their joint financial relations have become hopelessly confused as a result of the slowly documented known as the Merton award. The Central Government has to be maintained. On the other hand the provinces, all suffering from deficits, claim that their contributions to the Central Government are far too high.

NEW ZEALAND SWAMP LANDS BEING DRAINED

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 15 (Special Correspondence).—The formal opening of the Hukurangi drainage works, north of Auckland, again directed attention to important work done in New Zealand swamp lands. In recent years, huge tracts of low-lying wet land, liable to periodical flooding, have been reclaimed. Land in these areas could be bought for a song, and some owners, tired of paying taxes on properties apparently worthless, surrendered their holdings.

The dairy industry, developed with such huge success in New Zealand, changed all this, and it became worth while to spend money in draining these lands. The Government took several of them in hand; for example, the Hauraki plains, a long stretch of wet land laid down through the ages by rivers flowing into the Firth of Thames, was drained, with the result that farms there have changed hands at \$400 an acre or more, and the district produced in 1920 a total of 1,745,000 pounds of cheese and 1,420,000 pounds of butter.

Work now in progress at the Hukurangi swamp will affect 50,000 acres, and will add greatly to the productivity of the northern peninsula. The Government has brought into production a total area of 300,000 acres of swamp land, and it estimates that there is an area equally large still to be treated. This development is part of the change which has taken place in the utilization of New Zealand land since the early days. The first stage in New Zealand farming was the large sheep run; the latest is the small, rich, scientifically worked dairy farm. The Government recently sent its chief drainage engineer to the United States, to study draining methods there. As a result of his trip, there is to be wider use of drain-making machinery, and a general speeding up of the work.

VISION AND GENEROSITY URGED ON AUSTRALIAN EMPLOYERS

Commercial Leader Pleads for Co-operation to Restore Country's Prosperity

ADELAIDE, South Australia, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—Pleading for a change of attitude on both sides, A. E. Clarkson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, analyzing business and industrial affairs of the Commonwealth, advocated greater vision and generosity on the part of employers. He admonished those leaders of commerce who, when they heard the squeak and strain of the wheels of industry, had the habit of regarding themselves as passengers, to consider their job to find out what was the matter and apply the remedy.

Australia's Credit Balance

The last year, said Mr. Clarkson, had been full of uncertainty and anxiety owing to the perils of over-trading which faced the Australian commercial community. Excessive imports exhausted quickly any available funds held by the Australian banks in London, and an acute position developed. The banks by courageous action saved the position. Today the financial condition of South Australia was remarkably sound. Farmers had enjoyed two good seasons, and sales of primary products had been easy, and in consequence much money had been released and now flowed into channels of production.

"Australia," remarked Mr. Clarkson, "has overcome its adverse trading balance and has accumulated a considerable balance in its favor. At the same time attention must be frequently drawn to the fact that besides maintaining a favorable trade balance, our exports must gradually provide for the payment in London of approximately £25,000,000 by way of interest on Government, municipal and private loans. There are only two ways of maintaining an even keel in the question of exchange—by increasing exports and decreasing imports.

Now, the cattle trade is in a depressed position, and the market has fallen to a point lower than it has for a great number of years. One of the causes of the position has been the keen competition of American and Argentine interests.

Chaos in the Mining Industry

The inactivity in the mining industry has represented a serious loss to South Australia, he said, and there is no immediate indication of an improvement. The extensive copper mines on Yorke Peninsula, and the great silver mines of Broken Hill are still idle. Mr. Clarkson thinks the failure at those centers to adjust industrial matters emphasizes the weakness of the industrial arbitration system. The miners down tools in 1919 and began a strike which, from the point of view of duration, loss of wages, and loss to the Commonwealth in production, at a time when the demand for products was exceptionally good, is one of the worst on record. The commerce president noted with satisfaction that the question of immigration was at last being lifted out of the conflicting warfare of party politics and now took its place as a national and imperial responsibility.

The whole question of arbitration needed close review, he said. The trespassing of judicial jurisdiction on state activities was disconcerting and costly. The Federal Arbitration Court should be restricted to awards affecting Australia as a whole, and the states left to deal with internal or domestic awards. It had to be admitted that the compulsory arbitration system adopted some years ago in New Zealand and Australia—but not copied by any other country—was still on its trial. The courts, practically

cally from the outset, had been working on a rising market, and the test would come when the arbitration judges, like other people, would have to face the change in the economic position.

"The recent elections in New South Wales," concluded Mr. Clarkson, "have demonstrated Labor to be sound at heart. Although it may have been a slow process, the average unionist is discovering who are the foes to his best material progress. There has been of late years an organized attempt by certain groups of men to pollute Australian sentiment at its very source. Instead of a gospel of co-operation they have preached a gospel of hatred and of non-participation with those charged with the responsibility of large industrial undertakings.

"All sorts of vague millenniums have been promised, it only the rank and file will strike to order and follow their erratic leadership. The average Australian worker, however, is endowed with too generous a share of common sense to be long fooled by such illogical vapors."

"The preaching of these doctrines can lead only to disaster, not to emancipation of the worker, but to the whole community. What is needed today in Australia is a change of attitude on both sides, a recognition of mutual service and worth, a spirit of comradeship, a coming together of both sections of Labor—the employer and the worker—without reservation or restraint. Mistakes have been made, but we should endeavor to discover points of agreement. We should be dealing with the problems of industry hand in hand, not opposing camps, as we are both so vitally concerned with their solution. Today calls for vision and generosity, for where there is no vision the people perish."

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WOMEN ARE SEEKING DATA ON "INFERIOR ELECTORATE"

Musty Tomes Now Being Ransacked for Full Information on Stigma Applied by Forgotten Congressman

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Special).—With a corps of lawyers searching through federal and state statutes and the decisions of the courts for every law and reference that has a bearing on women's legal status, the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in the "Little Capitol" present a busy picture these days. These headquarters stand upon a mound just outside the grounds of the Capitol of the United States and are next door neighbors, so to speak, of the Library of Congress. It is called the "Little Capitol" because of these buildings actually having been used as the seat of Congress during the administration of President Monroe.

The term "inferior electorate" was applied to women by some member of Congress during the excitement of the campaign for the passage of the woman suffrage amendment and while the name of the member who used the expression seems to have been forgotten, the stigma long continued to rankle in the hearts of Miss Alice Paul and her band, and that is the reason for the present activities of the party. Unfortunately, from a legal standpoint, the word "inferior" exactly describes the position of women and it is to find out what the discriminations against women are that the present studies are being made. The work does not end with the expression, however, for as the digest of the laws and court decisions of each state are concluded, bills are drawn up for introduction in the legislatures, to remove every legal prejudice against the sex and to give women in all respects an equal place in the community with men.

No Sectional Advantage

The studies so far concluded embrace a number of states, not specially chosen because it was thought that women held a worse position there than in other states, but on account of the experience of having bills ready for sessions of the legislatures which were convened. Thus there are states in both the northern and southern groups represented in the digests, and it has been remarked by lawyers who have been making these examinations that the discriminations in the north are about as harsh as those in the south.

In nearly all of the states the laws are based on the old English "common law." All women, according to the common law, were legally inferior to men and during marriage the woman lost her legal identity. This "common law" inferiority of women pervades the state and federal laws of the United States; it is that which the National Woman's Party has set about to remedy. The common law has been modified in many respects, in some states more than in others, but in this the legislatures have been mostly opportunists. There has been no codification of the laws with regard to women in any of the states for the purpose of thoroughly revising them, until the Woman's Party took up the business. These studies, while not at all conclusive, have revealed some startling instances of the legal degradation of the sex, and the remarkable thing is that they could have continued to exist for so long in America.

Father Guardian in Law

In nearly every state the father is the natural guardian of his minor children and has the first right to their custody, services, earnings and control. He controls their upbringing, decides their religion and education, when they shall go to work and what work they shall do. He alone controls their earnings and their services and in case of separation the presumption is always in favor of the being given to the father. In addition to these legal rights, the father

has an additional advantage because he has either property or wages of his own, whereas the young mother rarely has money of her own. The courts usually consider it for the welfare of the child to be with the better-off parent.

In spite of the fact that in many states the services of the child belong to the father, the laws provide that the mother as well as the father is criminally liable if the children are neglected and may be fined and imprisoned for failure to provide. In some states there is no law by which the unmarried mother may demand aid from the father for the support of her child, but a widowed mother, if she is fit for the trust, is entitled to the care and education of her children only so long as she remains unmarried. If she remarries—in some states where the Napoleonic code is the fundamental law she must gain the consent of the family council—she is deprived of the custody of her minor children, but the father does not forfeit his rights as custodian by remarriage.

The state laws very generally provide that husbands may obtain divorces for causes to which no corresponding cause exists for the wife. Likewise in most states the labor of the wife belongs to the husband, even to the extent in some instances of depriving her of her earnings. Nor have married women any choice of domicile. If the husband for any reason desires to keep a voting residence in one state while actually residing in another, as is frequently done, the wife must journey to the voting residence of her husband to cast her ballot.

Archaisms Still Prevail

In Virginia, for many years, they had a law based on the old English common law, that the wife's property belonged to her husband. That law has been amended, permitting married women to hold property in their own name, but the courts still require the woman to prove that the actual money was given to her or earned by her. In some states, a woman is held legally responsible for debts incurred by her husband, without her knowledge or consent, while a husband need not account to his wife for the use of income produced from her estate in supporting the family.

Maryland is one of the few states which still retains an archaic law at one time quite prevalent in America, that a father may appoint by will a guardian for his children, other than the mother. In that state, also, by decisions of the courts, the rights of a father over the person of his daughter continue until she is 21, whereas a widowed mother has no control over the daughter after the age of 18. A father may bind his child as an apprentice on reasonable terms, but a mother has no right to do so even if she is a widow.

There is a curious legal presumption still existing in Maryland, which shows how the old English common law survives. There it is assumed that a married woman is not responsible for a felony, other than treason and homicide, when committed in the presence of her husband. The theory of the old law persists that she is under the dominion of her husband and acts under his coercion and consequently is without guilty intent.

Wives in most states have no property rights in their husbands' labor, but the husband alone may sue for damages for loss of his wife's services and earning power, whereas she may only sue for damages for pain and suffering.

University Discriminates

One of the effects of marriage in a good many of the states is that the wife practically leaves herself out for life for her board and keep, since the



Mrs. Thomas G. Winter

Of Minneapolis, President General Federation of Women's Clubs, Who Is a Candidate for Re-election

product of her labor, economy and skill, both in the household and in her husband's business, belong to him. She cannot require him to pay her for those services, she is not entitled to any portion of the family income, and all the property she assists her husband to accumulate by industry in the household or by labor in his business, belongs to him. In some states, the husband may even prevent the wife from inheriting from such property, thus jointly created, by bequeathing it away (except the homestead), while reserving for himself the profits and income from the property.

It has happened more than once that courts have held that a wife's domicile is with her husband, and even when a husband deliberately abandons his family, in the home which he owns, and moves to another state where he has no property, he can demand that she follow him to his new home. If she refuses, the wife can be ousted from the homestead and that place can be sold so as to leave her without the possibility of inheriting the homestead rights.

In more than half of the states women do not have the right of jury service and in some states they cannot hold office. Up until a year ago women were not admitted to the University of Virginia, and even now they are not permitted to compete with men students on equal terms. Entrance requirements for women are much higher than for men and male students are admitted at 16, whereas a woman must be 20.

In the few cases where the National Woman's Party has sought to secure action by legislatures to remove the legal disabilities of women, their lobbyists have encountered considerable opposition from women who have devoted their lives to obtaining welfare legislation. These women fear that if women should be placed on an equal footing with men in the eyes of the law, then all that special legislation, designed for the welfare of the sex, such as minimum hours and wage laws, mothers' pensions, and all the other acts to gain which women have expended enormously of their energies, will be lost. Lawyers have taken both sides of the question. The only state where blanket equality has been given to women is Wisconsin and there the experiment is still too young to prove whether it will jeopardize the welfare legislation or not.

Equality in Wisconsin

There is still a very intense opposition to the program of the Woman's Party, however, among a group of very fine and intelligent women who have devoted their lives to obtaining welfare legislation. These women fear that if women should be placed on an equal footing with men in the eyes of the law, then all that special legislation, designed for the welfare of the sex, such as minimum hours and wage laws, mothers' pensions, and all the other acts to gain which women have expended enormously of their energies, will be lost. Lawyers have taken both sides of the question. The only state where blanket equality has been given to women is Wisconsin and there the experiment is still too young to prove whether it will jeopardize the welfare legislation or not.

The bill enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature, June 21, 1921, is very short. It reads as follows: Section 1. Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage.

Property held by the Allen Family Custodian has been accorded an estimated value of \$340,000.00. Among these claims, there are some 33,000 trusts, 50 of which are for more than \$1,000.00. Up to March, 1921, there were on file with the State Department claims by Americans against Germany aggregating \$415,000.00. Of these, 190 were for torts arising from the sinking of the Lusitania and other vessels. Experience shows, experts assert, that on this class of claims, the full amount rarely is recovered, and it has been estimated that when scaled down, the American claims against Germany may not exceed \$100,000.00. Any plan for handling these claims adopted by the Administration must have the approval of Congress to become effective.

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WOMEN TO DISCUSS POLITICAL TOPICS

Federation of Clubs' Program Includes Many Subjects of National Moment

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 20 (Special).—The General Federation of Women's Clubs, departing from its traditions at its biennial convention which opens here tomorrow, will take action on political subjects which never before have had a place on the program. The tariff is among the topics to be discussed, and the convention is expected to declare itself in favor of the proposal to have the tariff framed by a commission of experts instead of by congressional enactment.

It is probable also that the delegates will take a stand in favor of combining the national parks and national forests and placing them under one federal department.

Will Make Survey of Veterans

At an all day meeting of the Board of Directors today, plans were made for a survey to account for every former service man. Employment will be a special object of the investigation, but all types of rehabilitation work will be studied. A program was approved by the board for a Fourth of July celebration, in which 5000 cities are expected to participate with ceremonies welcoming the aliens who have been naturalized and the American-born citizens who have reached the voting age this year. This work will be carried out by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., former president of the Federation, and director of the citizenship work of the organization.

It was announced at the board meeting today that the United States census for the first time, will take cognizance of the "unoccupied woman." As a result of the federation survey in which it was established that the unpaid housework done by the women of the United States totals a value of \$10,000,000,000 annually the census authorities have decided to begin with two cities, Rochester, N. Y., and Saginaw, Mich., where housewives will be listed as economic factors and not as "unoccupied."

Expect to Raise \$70,000

When it was announced to the board that Congress has passed a bill enabling the federation to add to its present \$200,000 property the new headquarters at Washington on which it is proposed to spend \$100,000, the Ohio representatives pledged \$10,000 toward the building. A payment of \$20,000 had already been made and it is expected that the other \$70,000 will be pledged during the convention.

International relations is the central topic on the program for tomorrow. The federation has established 20 clubs in foreign countries, many of them doing important civic and political work to advance international friendship. A further step will be taken Friday when Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, will speak on the growing importance of America's foreign relations. Other speakers at this international session will be Dr. L. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, Madame C. Devereux, wife of the United States Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, Miss Nellie Scanlan of New Zealand, Madame Varela of Uruguay, Madame Slavko V. Grouitch, wife of the Minister to the United States representing the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Purpose of Convention Summed up today by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, president of the federation and candidate for election, is "to touch all phases of citizenship as it reaches into every corner of life and to awaken women to the realization that life and liberty are the means to an end which is the pursuit of happiness."

There are several questions of policy under discussion, among them the proposed change to an annual instead of a biennial convention and the affiliation of local clubs directly with the general federation instead of through the state federations. During the past two years 750 clubs have joined the federation, making the total of affiliated organizations 2700. Atlanta, Ga., and Omaha, Neb., are campaigning to secure the 1923 council meeting of the federation. The western delegates will support Atlanta in an attempt to secure the 1924 convention for Los Angeles. St. Louis is also a contestant for the 1924 event.

Princeton University today conferred 13 honorary degrees at its one hundred and seventy-fifth Commencement, in addition to degrees granted to 363 members of the class of 1922, and 82 advanced degrees to graduates of colleges all over the world.

Among the honorary degrees were: Master of Arts, to George Farnley Day, treasurer of Yale University; Doctor of Letters, to Samuel Smith Drury, headmaster of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

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Section 1. Women shall have the same rights and privileges under the law as men in the exercise of suffrage.

Property held by the Allen Family Custodian has been accorded an estimated value of \$340,000.00. Among these claims, there are some 33,000 trusts, 50 of which are for more than \$1,000.00. Up to March, 1921, there were on file with the State Department claims by Americans against Germany aggregating \$415,000.00. Of these, 190 were for torts arising from the sinking of the Lusitania and other vessels. Experience shows, experts assert, that on this class of claims, the full amount rarely is recovered, and it has been estimated that when scaled down, the American claims against Germany may not exceed \$100,000.00. Any plan for handling these claims adopted by the Administration must have the approval of Congress to become effective.

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Atlanta, Ga., and Omaha, Neb., are campaigning to secure the 1923 council meeting of the federation. The western delegates will support Atlanta in an attempt to secure the 1924 convention for Los Angeles. St. Louis is also a contestant for the 1924 event.

SCHOOL BECOMES A CAMR FOR BOYS

Work and Play to Be Mixed at Interlaken This Summer

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11 (Special Correspondence).—Conversion of what was formerly Interlaken School into a boys' summer school camp has been effected by the Camp Roosevelt Association of Chicago, and between 400 and 600 boys from all parts of the United States will be instructed there during the summer vacation season.

Interlaken School, situated in rustic buildings tucked away in coves off the shores of tiny Silver Lake, near La Porte, Ind., had been closed since the war. For the summer at least, and perhaps permanently, it will be called Camp Roosevelt. Summer school will start July 5 and continue for six weeks, the term to be divided into two three-weeks sessions. A definite program of work and play for the boys who attend has been arranged, under the direction of Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of Chicago schools; Maj. F. L. Beals of the United States Army, the commanding officer of the school, and Angus S. Hibbard, founder and president of the Camp Roosevelt Association, which consists of about 200 wealthy Chicago business men who will assume financial responsibility for the project.

STATE UNIVERSITY TO BE OPEN ALL YEAR

COLUMBUS, O., June 20 (Special).—The four-quarter system, or "year-round" school year, was inaugurated at Ohio State University, one of the largest of the state universities, yesterday, when class room work for the first quarter started with an enrollment of 1250. Instead of two semesters of 4½ months each, there will be four quarters hereafter, making it possible by continuous attendance to earn a degree in three years instead of four.

The university has established its first department of music, under the direction of Prof. Royal D. Hughes, director of the Conservatory of Music at Findlay College, to be open only during the summer quarters.

DAYLIGHT SAVING REJECTED BANGOR, Me., June 20.—Bangor yesterday rejected the daylight saving plan by 159 majority, the vote being 2402 to 2243.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS The Atchison road's loadings last week were the largest this year, totaling 29,436 cars, compared with 27,663 in the previous week and 24,107 a year ago.

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CHILD PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED

Labor Officials to Confer With Leaders in Education

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, June 20.—Boston has been chosen by the United States Department of Labor, through the Children's Bureau, in co-operation with the National Education Association, for a conference on standards and problems of employment-certificate issuance to be held July 5 and 6, at the time of the annual meeting of the association. City and state school and labor officials will discuss phases of employment-certificate issuance with which they have had practical experience.

Topics for consideration at the first session of the conference include the organization and procedure of the local issuing office, the relation of certificate issuance to the enforcement of school attendance, the value of certificate office records to the student of child labor problems, and the problem of state supervision of the issuance of employment certificates. The second session of the conference will be devoted to a discussion of methods of enforcing the various standards of employment certificate issuance.

The speakers include Dr. Josephine Baker, director Bureau of Child Hygiene, City Department of Health, New York City; Mrs. L. B. Bush, director State Child Welfare Department, Alabama; Miss M. Edith Campbell, director vocational bureau, Cincinnati Public Schools; Miss Anne S. Davis, director of vocational guidance and employment certificate bureau, Chicago public schools and president of the National Vocational Guidance Association; Taylor Frye, deputy for women and child labor, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin; Arthur P. Lederle, supervisor of attendance, Board of Education, Detroit, and president of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials; Dr. E. J. Lickley, assistant superintendent of schools and director of compulsory attendance and Child Welfare Department, Los Angeles, and Miss Jeanie V. Minor, acting secretary New York Child Labor Committee.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Better Films Movement
Proves Success in Atlanta

NEW YORK, June 19 (Special)—"We believe in constructive work rather than in tearing down; we believe that we accomplish more by praising good films than by talking about bad ones; we believe in the co-operation of producers, exhibitors and the public."

These are the reasons given by Mrs. Basil Manley Boykin of Atlanta, Ga., president of the largest women's club in the south, and a delegate to the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautauqua, N. Y., for the success of the Better Films Committee of Atlanta. In one short year they have accomplished so much in the way of interesting children and adults in good photoplays that the indorsement of this one committee has come to mean a great deal to producers and is eagerly sought after by them.

When Mrs. Boykin and Mrs. Alonzo Richardson of Atlanta, who is also a member of the committee, were in New York on their way to Chautauqua they were called to a conference by Will Hays, head of the motion picture industry, to tell him of their work in the south, which was already well known to him.

"It was just about a year ago," Mrs. Boykin explained, "that we women decided something must be done about the motion picture situation in our city. Up until that time, although we had talked about it, we had done nothing concrete. I, myself, had taken the rather neutral, unthinking stand that, although undoubtedly our children saw much that was harmful in the picture theaters, we must trust to their home training to offset the damage that might be done. Finally we came to the conclusion that this was only begging the question and that we must get to work."

Introduction to Dickens

"We found out from parents that children were spending entirely too much time in motion picture theaters. Every mother admitted the educational value of pictures in general, however. One mother, I remember, told me that while she never could get her son interested in reading Dickens, he was eager to see a Dickens film, and ready to read the book afterward. It was a big grade and moral standard. We therefore recommended the indorsement of the principle of selection rather than censorship."

The committee also indorses the establishment of a Better Films Committee in every community and their co-operation with each other and the National Board of Review and with producers and exhibitors.

JANE PRIDE.

"Garrison and the Girls,"
by Cohan, in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

"Garrison and the Girls," a satirical farce by George M. Cohan, acted with Donald Brian starring at Cohan's Grand Opera House, Chicago, June 11, 1922. The cast:

Garrison Paige.....Donald Brian
Harvey, the butler.....Stanley Harrison
Madeleine.....Boots Wooster
Aggie.....Ruth Donnelly
Madison.....Frank H. Woods
Tony Burgess.....James Gleason
Andrew.....Thomas Jackson
Violet.....Georgia Lee Hall
Bella.....Jean Robertson
Goldberg.....William H. Cagney
Callahan.....Ben Johnson
Policeman.....Martin Malloy

"Garrison and the Girls," a retelling and probably a rearrangement of "Madeleine of the Movies," is a satirical farce in George M. Cohan's second-best manner. A quaint idea, not easily workable, well-nigh goes for naught in this sluggish and vagrant attempt to make fun of the ubiquitous movies.

This apparently hurried and careless bit of writing was undertaken to provide a medium for the American dramatic debut of the author's daughter, Georgette. The leading masculine rôle was entrusted to James Rennie, a proficient actor, but the author himself quickly entered the rôle after the premiere and helped keep the play in public attention for awhile.

The plot of "Garrison and the Girls" is as lurid as a film melodrama, involving in an adroit feat of blackmaling a popular screen star, Garrison Paige, and some of his friends. The old device of the dream is employed to excuse the wildness of the narrative, the action apparently being a visualization of the nightmare of a sleepy butler. Into Garrison's apartment comes Madeleine, an eager ingénue, to warn the picture star that, as an admiring collector of his handsome photographs, she has aroused the ire and suspicion of her father and brother, who threaten to shoot him. Madeleine's friend, fiancée of her brother, soon follows to confirm the story. The putative father and brother next arrive. Then comes a demand for money.

Garrison now is in a fighting mood. The outlandish nature of the situation makes him doubt its reality and he accuses first one and then another of his friends of playing a practical joke on him, and these friends, too—a scenarist and two gaudy filméux—are entangled seriously. Madeleine and Aggie eventually confess their part in the plot, and Aggie's uncle, Callahan, "honest copper" long assigned to the duty of breaking up the band

so on, until we are ready to consolidate all these opinions and tell the public why they should see the picture. "In our talk with Will Hays he told us that in the past six months the great money-making pictures had all been good ones. He said to us: 'So far as I have gone in this work I have tried to speak the truth and keep faith with the public.' That is what we, in our humble way, are trying to do, and we were proud when Mr. Hays said: 'We want the women with us. We need your help in this work and you women of the south have shown us what can be done by kindness and common sense.'"

Among the recent films that have received the indorsement of the Better Films Committee are "Tolable David," "Orphans of the Storm," "Hail the Woman," "The Prodigal Judge," "The Silent Call" and "The Good Provider."

"Go to the Movies" Week

The committee, Mrs. Boykin said, is now working for a "Go to the Movies" week in September, during which week all the pictures shown in Atlanta will be selected by the committee. As Atlanta is the distributing center of films for the south the work of this committee assumes an especial country-wide importance.

As for censorship, the committee's views are given in the report of the committee on findings to the Southeastern Conference for Better Films, conducted under the auspices of the Better Films Committee. They say: "We doubt the wisdom or practicability of delegating to small groups the power of deciding for all the rest what pictures they shall see. If such censorship should be established it would have to be exercised by a single national body rather than by censors in every state or city. Otherwise meritorious pictures could not be produced and a great educational and recreational institution would be seriously impaired. But we think that co-operation should be thoroughly tested before censorship is tried. We believe the industry is ready and sincerely desires to co-operate; that patrons are satiated with salacious films and would welcome and patronize pictures of a higher grade and moral standard. We therefore recommend the indorsement of the principle of selection rather than censorship."

The committee also indorses the establishment of a Better Films Committee in every community and their co-operation with each other and the National Board of Review and with producers and exhibitors.

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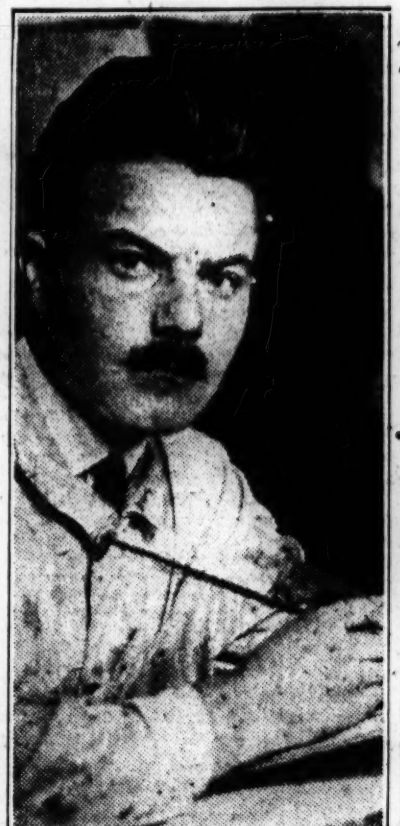


With This Painting, "Music," a Student of the National Academy of Design, New York, Won the Rome Scholarship Prize Awarded Annually by the Lazarus Foundation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Alfred Floegel Wins
American Academy
in Rome Scholarship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—A fellowship in painting has been awarded by the American Academy in Rome to Alfred Floegel of New York City. It was announced here today by Roscoe Guernsey, executive secretary of the academy. The subject in the final competition, which extended from May 8 to June 3 in the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and in



Keystone View Company photograph
Alfred Floegel

AMERICANS TO HUNT
FOR GOLD IN AFRICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—In search of gold in the Belgian Congo, nine business men of Katonah, N. Y., it became known today, were passengers Saturday on an El Dorado in Africa, 600 miles from civilization, is vouched for by the supposed discoverer, Julius J. Dolgos.

While serving in Africa with the mounted forces during the World War, his horse tumbled with him down a deep ravine, landing him by the side of a gold-paved brook. He gathered a handful of nuggets which, on his return home, he sold for \$1600.

NEW YORK STARTING
NEW TRAFFIC TOWERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—Ground has been broken for the first of the bronze traffic towers in Fifth Avenue. There will be seven of these towers, placed at Fourteenth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-Fourth, Thirty-Eighth, Forty-Second, Fiftieth and Fifty-Seventh streets, extending the system of traffic control from Washington Square to Sixtieth Street. Each will be 23 feet high, provided with a single lens equipped with a changeable reflector. Electrically synchronized clocks will be placed in the north and south face of each tower. The super-structure will rest on a granite base. The towers will be in safety aisles. They were designed by Joseph H. Freeland, an architect, and the design has been approved by the Municipal Art Commission.

The fellowship is of the value of \$1000 a year for three years, with residence in the Academy and opportunity for travel while abroad. The stipend will be provided by the Metropolitan Museum of Art here as trustees of a fund established in memory of the late Jacob H. Lazarus of New York. Mr. Floegel is the ninth fellow of the Academy to receive an appointment on the Lazarus Foundation, such appointment being made once every three years.

Mr. Floegel was born in Leipzig, Germany, and is now an American citizen. He studied art in Germany and in the United States. More recently he has studied at the New York School of Industrial Art, the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design here and the National Academy of Design, where he entered the Rome fellowship competition. Not long ago he won several prizes for designs in mural decoration at the National Academy, and had accepted for exhibition by the Architectural League a painted tapestry and a decoration for a music room.

TRAVELING JAPANESE STUDENTS
VICTORIA, B. C., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—A large party of Japanese students will arrive here on the Empress of Japan within a few weeks to make an extensive tour of Canada and the United States, visiting leading educational institutions all over the continent. Among other colleges that the party will inspect are Toronto, Chicago, Columbia, McGill, Harvard, and Leland Stanford Universities. The tour is being arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association.

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California Painters' Exhibition

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (Special)—A new note in the activities of California Art is seen in the Exhibition of Paintings by California Artists, which opened June 5 in The Old Colony Club Rooms at the St. Francis Hotel. This central location was chosen to present these paintings as a courtesy to the many visiting Shriners, who are now in the city for their National Convention. As a representative collection of native and resident Northern California artists, these rooms hold many varied types of work and show more growth in scope than most recent exhibitions. Those who are familiar with the names and works of California artists, know their undoubted technical ability. They have rejected the obviously pretty formulas of bygone days in this show; instead the majority quite frankly flock with the European post-impressionists.

Those who come laden with any dislike of tendencies radically modern may be led to understand them more fully when applied to familiar subjects. For here is a comprehensive grouping of what the California artist believes should be recorded of the landscape and life about him.

One of the important groups is that of Maynard Dixon, a thoroughly western painter, who interprets the Indian and pioneer days of the range life. Dixon paints the picturesque west accurately, from close contact, yet never in any sense does he lapse into melodrama. Always he is striving for the foundational things in art and nature quite apart from his choice of subject. The three small paintings he exhibits maintain this elemental honesty and simplicity, with his added ability as a colorist and designer.

Miss Anne Beemer shows two strongly individual paintings, characterized by her best effort. Her sense of color juxtaposition, added to a clean brush stroke, always has the effect of calm understanding of the problem she has undertaken. Her canvases are true in sense of time and season, her sunlight and color readily enjoyed, and her designs are often original in pattern.

In the canvases of Armin Hansen it is difficult to determine exactly whether the mood is one of dawn or evening, winter or summer, so alike is the enveloping tonality. However, they are ruggedly powerful seascapes and achieve a brooding harmony with vast waters, salt-laden air and fisher folk all closely held together. Clark Hobart, an artist who is ever presenting a new mood, depicts Marin Hills much in the manner of Cézanne, in a well-painted passage. Each step this artist takes is always a satisfactory advance.

One of the most assertive paintings on the walls is "The Beach," by McLeod Batten. While this woman painter is comparatively new in the list of those who exhibit, her work is decidedly individual in daring treatment. Purely decorative and modern in impulse are the canvases of Stanford Duncan, a young Californian visionary. Subtlety of tone and synthesis of line combine pleasingly in his two paintings.

The golden California hills appear in this exhibition, with the usual curious placidity that pervades his work. There are several paintings by Ray Boynton, whose unflagging imagination arrests attention in rhythmically refined compositions. Low in key, rich in color and odd in surface quality, his work has kinship with the early primitive school.

Hanson Puthuff is the sole contributor from Santa Barbara. His two landscapes are pleasing in realism of expression, he places emphasis on the glory of the subject, without neglecting the facile handling of a full brush. To many these paintings are among the choicest episodes of the exhibition. Among other noteworthy groups are the water colors by Rowena Meeks Abdy, Phillips Lewis and Cora M. Boone.

The pastels by Isabel Percy West, assert a modern presence by a rich color and decorative strength, not often found in that medium. Others, whose works are known in parts further removed, are James G. Swinerton, Harold Von Schmidt, Xavier Martinez, Matteo Sandona, Mary Myrtle Young, Geneva Rixford Sargeant, Lee F. Randolph, Rinaldo Cuneo and Gertrude Partington Albright. G. H.

Cambodian Ballet
for the First Time
on European Stage

PARIS, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time since its creation—that is to say since the days when the kings of Cambodia built the Temples of Angkor—the Royal Cambodian Ballet has appeared on a European scene. Only two representations were given at the Opéra, and the ballet returned to the colonial exhibition at Marseilles.

They seem, these dancers, the reincarnation of those stone figures which adorn the doors of the famous temple. The costumes are perhaps more elaborate: the royal tiara— which the dancer salutes before putting it on her head—is more pointed, the corsage laden with more embroideries and adorned with heavier gold necklaces; but the expression of the visage appears not to have changed.

When the dancer comes on the scene she is transfixed. She is no more the careless, laughing girl of lazy hours. Suddenly becoming grave, she executes her dance like a sacred rite. Pensive, serene, imperturbable, she noiselessly glides on the floor, attentive only to the curves of her arms from shoulder to finger-tips. It is fascinating to watch the movements of her arms, wrists, hands and fingers, so varied and expressive they are. The arms wave like branches swung by the breeze, and the long, slim fingers are thrown back like the petals of an open flower.

How can one express the decorative resources of their attitudes, the rigid symmetry of their groups, evolving into asymmetrical poses, the winding curves, the graceful inflexion of the torso, the perfection of their pantomime? One is amazed at so much beauty. The little idols with hieratic gestures will long be remembered.

The orchestra was very small: six instruments—a hautboy, two xylophones, a play of bells, a drum and cymbals. Nevertheless the Opéra was filled with rich symphonies and crystalline harmonies. A chorus of shrill, infantine voices, light tremolos sometimes mixed with the instrumental music. It was puerile, complicated, charming—but altogether an exquisite spectacle for the eye, with nothing surprising for the ears. S. H.

Although Matheson Lang did not experience any very marked success with his recent Andalusian production, "Blood and Sand," other London managers are drawing upon the works of Spanish dramatists for their fare. The first of these scheduled for early production will be submitted at the Kingsway. Its present title is, oddly enough, French; and the piece is being rehearsed as "Aux Jardins de Murcie." With the object of importing the necessary "local color," a troupe of dancers from Madrid will appear in it.

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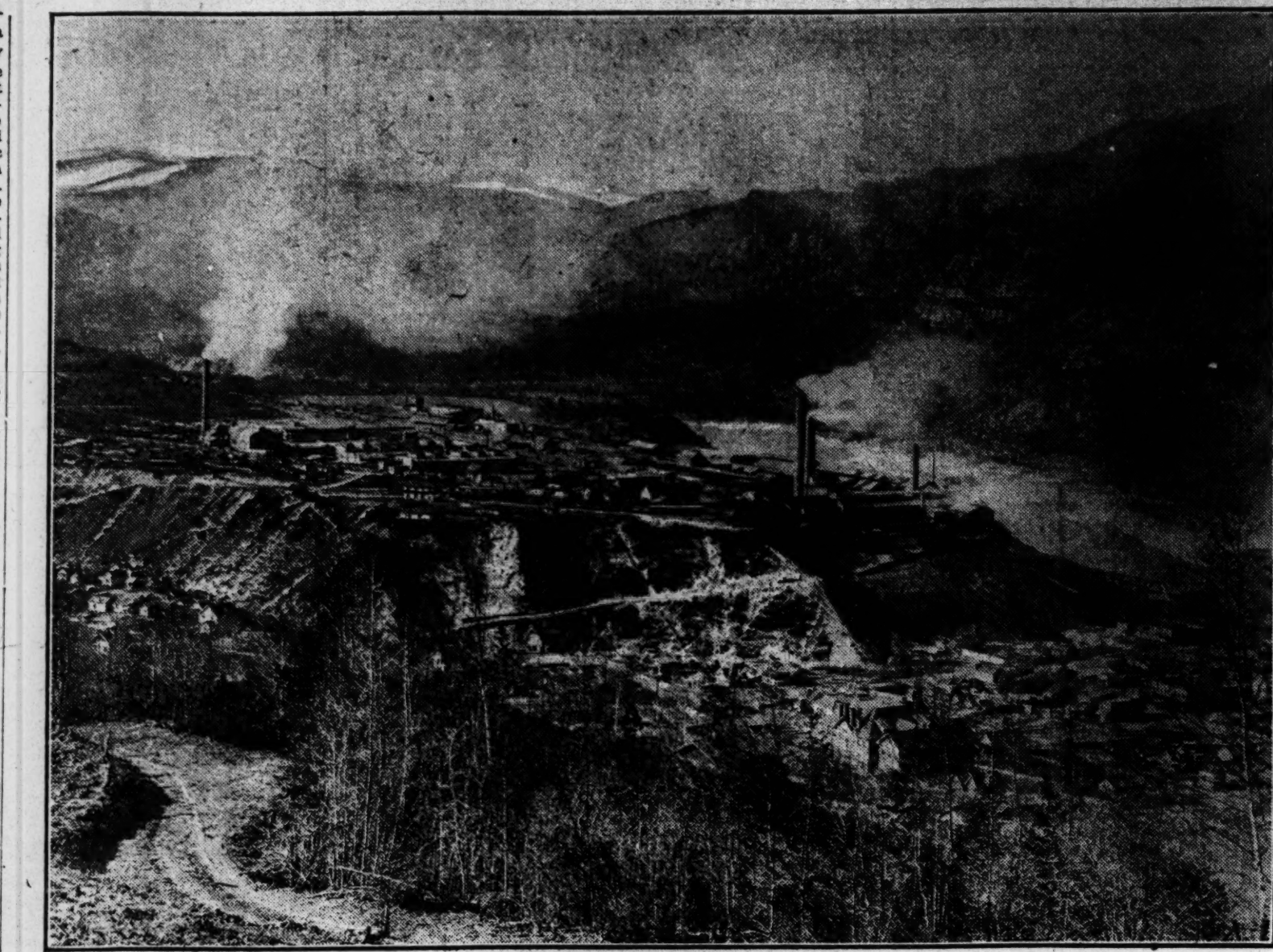
IN the southern part of British Columbia, on the Columbia River, a few miles from the Kettle Valley River Railroad as it runs through the small station of Castle Gar, and not very many miles from the more familiar town of Nelson, is Trail, where five ores—gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper—are smelted by electrolytic process. Trail has blazed its name in the metallurgical and chemical world. Millions of dollars were saved to the allies during the war by the manufacture of zinc at this plant operated by the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. In 1922, it is expected that the Trail smelter will turn out 63,000,000 pounds of zinc, as well as approximately \$1,500,000 worth of gold, and unestimated quantities of the other three metals—silver, lead and copper.

The story of British Columbia zinc and its contribution to the success of the war is as interesting as any modern novel—although that is perhaps a doubtful compliment! The first zinc was mined in British Columbia in 1896, during the gold rush to the Kootenay district. About this time, the first smelter was built at Trail. Zinc now stands next to copper in quantitative production, and its rapid development is due entirely to the splendid efforts of chemical experts connected with the company at Trail. Until the war, there was practically no production of zinc in British Columbia, although zinc concentrates and zinc ores had been shipped to the United States smelters for several years. But, in the Sullivan mine, owned by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, was a large reserve of complex zinc ore on which expert chemists had been doing research work, with some success, in producing a small quantity of zinc by electro-chemical process.

In 1914, it was found that Germany was in control of the world's zinc supply, and the German-American ring raised the price until it reached 40 cents a pound for refined metal suitable for the brass manufacture of shells, etc. Obviously, something had to be done. The Canadian Munitions Board were far-sighted enough to see the possibilities at Trail, and agreed to furnish \$1,000,000 to equip the plant if it would produce zinc at 15 cents a pound. By 1916, Trail had fulfilled its part of the contract, and the allies were saved millions of dollars. Since the armistice then, improvements have been made in the process through the constant research work of the chemistry students employed by the company. For some time market conditions have made it necessary to curtail the production; but when other plants were forced to close entirely, the plant at Trail continued to produce 85 tons of zinc daily. As conditions appear now, with a steadily improving market, the rate will in 1922 be much higher.

Smelting Zinc

The electrolytic process as developed at the Trail smelter is the finest as yet known to the metallurgical world. The zinc is obtained from the Sullivan mines, which produce also lead and silver. The concentrating mills at the mine have a total capacity of 3500 tons a day, and are equipped for the most part with flotation cells in which a clean separation is made between silver-lead and silver-zinc products. The process is most interesting to watch. The zinc comes from the mines in large chunks of complex ore. This is concentrated, and the zinc concentrates go to the roasters, where they are dissolved in what are technically known as pacific tanks. After going through a series of these tanks, the zinc is in the form of zinc sulphate, and is then dissolved in sulphuric acid. In the refinery, the zinc is deposited on aluminum cathodes, which are then stripped,



Trail, the British Columbia Smelting Town, Which Has Made a Name for Itself

richest countries in the world in copper, which continues to be the leading mineral mined in British Columbia, in spite of the interest aroused in zinc because of its war uses. New mines are in process of construction, and in practically every company with copper mines there are new developments constantly. The amount of copper mined almost equals in value the gold output.

Rossland Copper Mine

Once more, Trail is to the fore. It controls Rossland mine, which has a large copper production, and is one of the three largest in the British Empire. The first appreciable production was way back in 1896, when, with the amounts from the Hall Mines at Nelson, the Rossland output equaled 190,926 pounds. During the war, with new mines producing at Anyox, Kamloops, and smelters at Trail, Greenwood and Ladysmith, the production of copper leaped to 65,379,364. Since the war, in spite of the depression of the market, production has continued to increase. The increased price of copper has already caused many mines temporarily closed to reopen. Trail, which during the depression smelted more than 60 tons per day, is again going ahead with daily increasing amounts, with a consequent increase in the amount of gold refined, as the gold comes from the copper slimes.

Rossland mines will produce this year gold to the value of about \$1,500,000. It is to take care of this

Beaten Biscuits and the House They Helped Anna Fisher Build

WHEN commencement festivities begin at Columbia, Mo., the seat of the State University, Mrs. Anna Fisher seems about as essential to the success of the various dinners and luncheons as does the dean of women, the president or the faculty committee on entertainment.

"Who is Anna Fisher?"

The question always comes from a commencement visitor, not from any citizen of Columbia where Mrs. Fisher lives. And perhaps host or hostess will only smile mysteriously and promise the questioner a visit to Mrs. Fisher's beautiful house in its well-kept grounds on a pleasant residence street.

A deep colonial porch sweeps around two sides of the big brick house, the roof forming an open balcony shut in by a simple white railing. Hanging baskets trail cool vines and potted plants give a touch of color behind the stone pillars. Trees and shrubs shut away the street. Inside are polished oak floors, soft rugs, mahogany furniture. In the kitchen one is likely to find Anna Fisher, the quiet, industrious colored woman who built and paid for her 15-room house with her inimitable beaten biscuits.

Mrs. Fisher's cooking is famous up and down the south, where she has numerous private customers as well as retailers to whom she ships hundreds of rolls and pies and cakes and the delectable beaten biscuits which have been her particular triumph. Besides all that she will cook a dinner for three or four hundred guests with only the help of her daughter. She has the poise and confidence of one who has found her vocation. No task dismay her. She is not flustered or ruffled by a flood of orders. Knowing what she can do, Mrs. Fisher goes calmly ahead making the wheels go round behind the scenes of successful banquets, weddings, and debutante parties.

Everybody in Columbia knows Mrs. Fisher and her skill as a cook. University affairs could hardly take place without her. If a party is being planned the hostess telephones Anna Fisher to ask at what date it can be given. A commencement picnic, an alumni banquet or a commercial club supper is never arranged without first consulting the busy colored woman in the big brick house.

When Anna Fisher was a child there were 10 or 12 other children in her family. She went to school long enough to finish the third grade, and then she began to help earn food and clothing for her younger brothers and sisters. She worked at first in the fields, then in the house, and she discovered that, as she says, she was "just a natural-born cook." No recipes or cookbooks for her. She has the knack of blending flavors, of mixing ingredients in proper proportions, of browning or broiling or roasting things "to a turn." She has the gift which transcends formulae.

In Columbia she began business for

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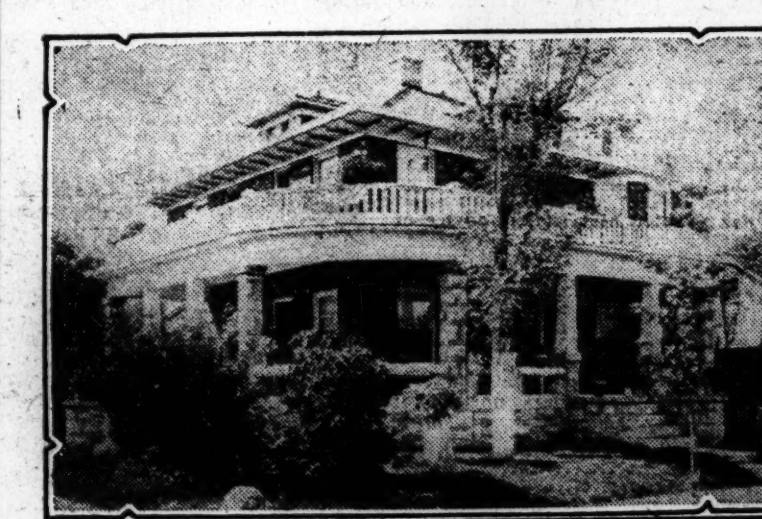
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herself by selling hot rolls. Later she added pies and cakes. And finally she struck off her masterpiece, the fluffy,



creamy, flaky beaten biscuits that melt in your mouth and that proved the substantial basis for her unusual success.

Anna Fisher's reputation began to grow. Clubs wanted her service. She went from one popular clubhouse to another. She began to be regarded as an institution at the university. Then one day a large city club asked her to serve 700 guests. She had no equipment for accommodating such a number. So she went out and bought her own silver and china, and after that she had plenty for all demands.

When she got ready to build her house she bought a lot, put up a tent on it and moved in. She then ordered her building materials, and hired workmen to follow her directions. She had been working for years in the best houses of the neighborhood and knew just what sort of house she wanted for herself. Now she has other houses which she rents. She does a little stock raising on the side. And the beaten-biscuit business is a steadily growing industry.

Anna Fisher is a simple, straightforward person, believing in herself and not afraid to insist on her rights. She appreciates the demand for the thing which she does surpassingly well. The world will always need good cooks. A lot of people will be too much occupied with other matters to spend time cooking. That is the way Anna Fisher has reasoned it out. She has found a continual demand which she is able to supply. She is much better off financially than many of the people whom she serves. But she has never felt herself too good for her job. In a neat cap and apron she is very much at home in her big, clean kitchen,

She welcomes visitors with scant ceremony. She is a busy person. "Just run along, honey, and look 'round and 'muse yo'self," she says. "I's got to get off this batch of rolls and beaten biscuits." She slides the fluffy, fragrant biscuits out of the oven, puts in fresh tins, and turns back to her molding board. You are free to explore the wide porch, the front parlors, or the



upstairs bed chambers. You wander around on the great upper balcony, peer down into the vines and shrubbery, catch the whiff of cookery from the busy kitchen, and marvel at the industry and perseverance which built Anna Fisher's house and fortune.



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AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Why the Missionary Stamps of Hawaii Are Rare and Valuable

NINETY-FOUR THOUSAND francs recently was paid in Paris for an Hawaiian postage stamp whose original intrinsic value was exactly two cents. With the franc at par that would mean \$18,800, while at the present fluctuating rate of exchange it is approximately \$10,000. According to the present exchange this figure is not quite the highest ever paid for one of these stamps. It was, however, by far the highest paid at this particular sale for any one stamp. The last previous sale of the Hawaiian "first-issue 2-cent blue," as it is known, brought \$9000 and \$15,000, respectively, for two.

This issue popularly is known as "Missionary Stamps" and all were hand-set type printed, consisting of a centered large numeral with surrounding fancy border. At the top are the words "Hawaiian Postage" and beneath the value of the stamp, the entire printing matter being surrounded with a double-line border. There were no facilities for tearing them apart, such as is provided in all countries in the Postal Union today.

There is no question but that the 2-cent of this issue, all of which were incidentally, were blue, is the rarest of all Hawaiian stamps. The reason advanced for this is the fact that within 48 hours after the appearance of this issue a fire occurred in the Honolulu post office and all of the 2-cent stamps, excepting those already sold, were destroyed. It is stated that but an even dozen of these stamps are known to exist today.

Trusting to Sea Captains

The history of postage stamps in Hawaii is of the deepest interest to philatelists but, for some reason or other, practically is unknown excepting to a very few. Prior to 1851 Hawaii had no post office and no stamp issue. Letters and packages were subject to the tender mercies of itinerant sea captains, who charged a small fee for carrying them to their port nearest the point of destination.

During the reign of King Kamehameha III, and subject to a treaty between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States of America, an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1851—a little more than 70 years ago—created the office of postmaster-general, authorized the establishment of a post office and the issuance of such postage stamps as might be deemed necessary in order to insure that all letters leaving the islands should be prepaid. This law set forth the fact that postage on all letters weighing less than one-half ounce should be 5 cents, with an additional 5 cents for each additional half-ounce. This merely prepaid the letter to the coast of the United States; additional fees were charged in order that it should be prepaid to its destination. This additional fee was 13 cents to any place excepting California and Oregon—the California and Oregon of 1851—where the prepaid fee was 12 cents. In case the letter was forwarded "collect American postage" the charge was 19 cents, a considerable reduction from the previous charge of 60 cents.

The First Post Office

The first post office occupied space in the office of a weekly newspaper, the Polynesian, and the issue of that paper of Oct. 4, 1851, contains the following notice: "Postage stamps of the 2, 5 and 13-cent value have been prepared and can now be had at the post office." H. M. Whitney was the first Postmaster-General.

The 13-cent stamp naturally strikes one as being an odd issue. However, this is accounted for by the fact that this was the amount necessary to prepay a letter to point of destination in the United States. Credence is given to this theory in the fact that in 1852 the 13-cent issue contained the inscription, "H. I. and U. S. postage."

Kamehameha Portraits

Kamehameha III, decided his portrait, in military uniform, would not detract from the appearance of the postage stamp, consequently in 1853 there were engraved in Boston, Mass., a new series of 5 and 13-cent stamps, containing such a photograph. These were put up in sheets, 15 to the sheet, again without perforations. The denominations were shown in numerals in the upper corners and in writing along the bottom, below the portrait. Upon the succession to the throne of Kamehameha IV, in 1854, a new issue appeared, again engraved in

Boston and again with the likeness of the reigning monarch in full military regalia.

The Inter-Island Issue

It will be noted that in all of the foregoing reference to postage it has had to do with the transmittal of letters and, of course, newspapers, between Hawaii and the United States. It was not until 1859 that the Legislature took any action toward caring for mail delivery between the several islands of the group. The passage of the necessary act in this case was followed by the printing, in Honolulu, of the "inter-island" issue in denominations of 1, 2 and 5 cents. All of this issue was printed in blue and in addition the 1 and 2 centers, which were used chiefly for the transmittal of newspapers, were printed in black upon ordinary paper. The same double-line border that appears on the missionary issue is used on the inter-islanders, the border surrounding an inscribed rectangle which again surrounds a large numeral denoting the denomination. Some of this issue are very scarce and bring several hundred dollars in sales.

The first perforated stamp appeared during the reign of Kamehameha IV. The denomination was 2 cents and it contained a portrait of the King, slightly to the left and in an oval disk. The color was vermilion, and the entire stamp a decided change.

Kamehameha V, upon his ascension to the throne in 1863, authorized the issue of a new dark blue stamp of the 5-cent denomination, and at different times other issues appeared until the end of his reign in 1872. His successor, Lunalilo, was on the throne only about a year and no new issues made their appearance during his regime.

Kalakauna's Brown and Black

Kalakauna was elected King in 1873 and shortly thereafter a new 2-cent stamp replaced the vermilion issue of 1864. The Kalakauna stamp was dark brown in color and is not so rare as any of the earlier issues. During the reign of Kalakauna a black 12-cent stamp was issued, following a treaty with New South Wales, which set 12 cents as the postal rate between that country and Hawaii.

Queen Liliuokalani, who succeeded her brother, Kalakauna, to the throne in 1891, was dethroned in January, 1893, without having added to the collection of postage stamps, which at that time numbered about 15 varieties. The Provisional Government declared obsolete all stamps on hand and surcharged them "Provisional Government, 1893," and declared them to be the current issue of that Government. In the fall of the same year the Republic of Hawaii was established and a complete new set of stamps authorized and issued. This set included 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 and 25-cent denominations. The 1, 2, and 5-cent denominations were reissued, in different colors, in 1899, shortly before the Republic of Hawaii became the Territory of Hawaii and the Stars and Stripes replaced the Hawaiian flag.

One pertinent reason for the high value placed upon Hawaiian stamps by collectors—other than the fire in the original post office already referred to—was the result of an act of the Legislature, adopted in 1896 during the days of the Republic, which authorized all stamps whose date of issue was prior to 1894 to be destroyed by burning, unless sold before January, 1897. Stanley Gibbons, director of one of the largest stamp-distributing houses in the world, with headquarters in London, arrived in Honolulu shortly before Jan. 1, but in advance of the destruction of the stamps. Mr. Gibbons offered the postmaster a sum greatly in excess of the intrinsic value of the stamps on hand, agreeing to take all that could be had. However, the date had been set by legislation and it was illegal to make such a sale and, in one of the newspaper offices, a bonfire was made which consumed a total of 877,071 stamps of a variety of denominations.

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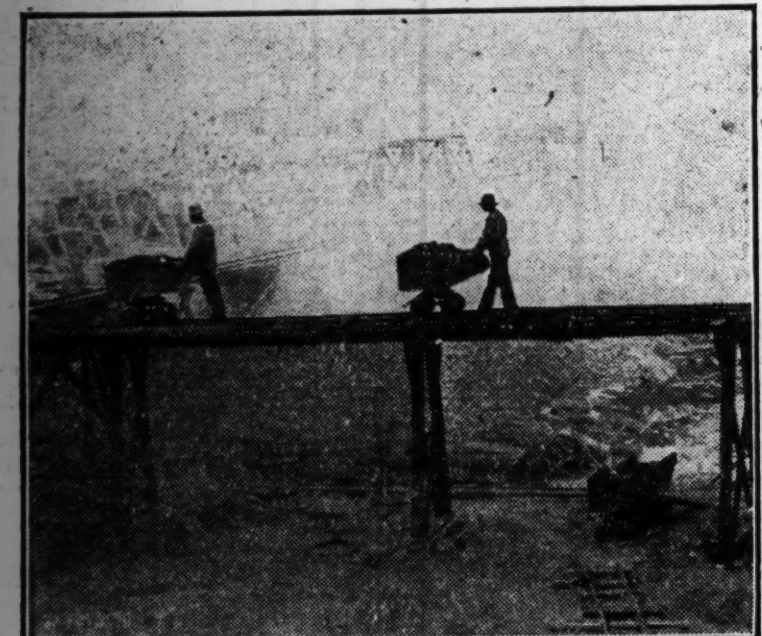
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Taking Complex Ore to the Concentrator at the Trail Smelter

and the pure zinc is melted down and made into zinc bars. The silver slime in the metal sinks to the bottom of the vats when the zinc is placed on the cathodes, the slime is then roasted and refined, and melted to form silver bars.

The Trail smelter is the only metallurgical plant in British Columbia producing lead; and it is equipped with one of the best and most complete lead smelting and refining plants in the world using the electrolytic method of refining. A small tonnage is shipped to American smelters. After a season of dull markets and decreased production in lead, the outlook is now bright. The price has been steadily rising, and seems to be likely to remain on the up grade.

As was the case in the zinc, the Sullivan mine, from its vast resources, will supply the Trail smelting plant with lead; and, as the ore contains silver as well, with silver. The process is virtually the same as in the case of smelting the copper. The lead comes from the Sullivan mines as ore, and is smelted in large furnaces. The slimes containing the more precious metal go to the refinery, and are made into silver bars.

British Columbia is one of the

output that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company are erecting a 5000-ton mill.

A Traveling Theater

C. B. Cochran, the most enterprising entrepreneur in England, is adding to his activities by projecting a traveling theater for the purpose of touring the provinces. Like most of his amusement-catering schemes, this one is to be on an exceptionally large scale, as the auditorium is constructed to hold 8000 at a time, and capable of being erected and demolished in a few minutes. The idea behind the scheme is to overcome the great and increasing difficulties of securing provincial theaters at short notice and on reasonable terms; and to present first-class London attractions in towns and districts not ordinarily visited by them. The initial production is to be "Henry V." with special mounting and scenery. Of course, traveling theaters—or "portables," as they are commonly termed—are not new in England. The majority of them, however, are little better than booths, and the companies appearing in them are, generally speaking, very poor. The Cochran imprint, however, is an accepted guarantee of good work.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CANADIAN GOLF
IN FIRST ROUND

W. J. Thompson's 153 Low in Qualifying Play—Six From the United States

HAMILTON, Ont., June 19 (Special).—Twenty-nine golfers from Canada and the United States qualified with scores of 168 or better for the Canadian amateur golf championship at the course of the Hamilton Golf Club at Ancaster today, and five others, including one Buffalo player, will play off for the other three places in the first round of the competition, having tied with 169. Of the 29 who have already qualified eight are from Toronto, seven from Montreal and six from across the border while of the remainder all but two are from different Ontario clubs. Only four players entered from western Canada and of these J. T. Cuthbert of Winnipeg and J. Walton of Calgary entered the select circles.

One hundred and eighteen players teed off and, owing to the large field, it was necessary for the first pair to start at 6:30. It was not until after 8 o'clock this evening that the last couple completed the 36 holes. In the morning the greens were heavy with the dew and those who started early as a rule turned in large scores. As the day advanced conditions became better and those players who were fortunate enough to be out after 10 o'clock in the morning had considerable advantage over the others.

In the morning, Frank Thompson, the present champion, turned in the best card with 73 and his three nearest rivals were tied four strokes behind. In the afternoon he ran into trouble at the start and took 27 strokes for his first five holes and completed the first nine in 45. He regained his form somewhat on the return journey and came in in 38, giving a total of 156 for the two rounds. At the end of the first round he was practically acknowledged the winner of the gold medal for the low score in the qualifying rounds, but his failure to play up to form spoiled his chances in the afternoon. G. S. Lyon took the lead with 154, two 77s, but W. J. Thompson, a brother of the champion, who was among the late starters, improved his 77 of the morning round by one in the afternoon and won the medal. His play was the best of the day, and he combined brilliancy with consistency and is among the four favorites for the title. He negotiated the greater majority of the holes in par, and when he lapsed from this form he never exceeded par by more than one stroke. Several birdies in the afternoon helped him out. Those who have qualified are:

W. J. Thompson, Mississauga.....	153
Seymour Lyon, Lambton.....	154
Frank Thompson, Mississauga.....	155
L. Abbott, Peterborough.....	157
L. L. Bredin, Detroit.....	157
G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal.....	158
H. M. Scott, Royal Montreal.....	158
Alex Wilson, Royal Montreal.....	158
William Hodgson, Royal Montreal.....	158
B. L. Anderson, Lambton.....	158
G. M. Standford, Washington, D. C.....	158
B. M. Caulfield, Buffalo.....	158
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg.....	158
W. M. Chubb, St. Catharines.....	158
C. C. Fraser, Kanawha, Montreal.....	158
L. B. Patton, Danvers, Mass.....	158
C. B. Greer, Montreal.....	158
John Haddon, Toronto.....	158
George S. Lyon, Lambton.....	158
J. D. Lewis, Brantford.....	158
Stanley Thompson, Mississauga.....	158
A. S. Fitzgerald, Essex.....	158
J. Walton, Calgary.....	158
R. Martin, Hamilton.....	158
W. W. Patton, Schenectady.....	158
J. Baydolk, East Aurora, N. Y.....	158
J. V. Young, Hamilton.....	158
J. Sullivan, Rosedale, Toronto.....	158
D. B. Sutherland, Glendale.....	158

Those who will play off are: G. H. Hobbittrell, Sarnia; P. S. Hyde, Buffalo; C. M. Jones, Scarborough, Toronto; H. C. Mont, Royal, Ottawa, and Thomas Henderson, Oshawa, with scores of 169.

This makes eight Toronto players, seven from Montreal and six from the United States, already qualified for Buffalo and Toronto, each having a chance to increase the size of their contingent in the play offs. In addition to Frank Thompson there are four ex-champions among those who have qualified, G. S. Lyon who has won it on eight previous occasions, C. B. Greer, William McClellan and Fritz Martin, who has won it twice. The qualifying round assumed something of a family affair, with the three Thompson brothers successful, as was George S. Lyon, his son, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Martin.

R. Abbott of Peterborough, who finished fourth, is a former resident of Bridgeport, Conn., and was state champion of Connecticut two years ago. He made a strong impression on the gallery that watched him and he is considered. He took 84 in the morning, but but his total down to 74 in the second round. He is a dangerous opponent for the Canadian players. Among the others who have qualified are G. H. Turpin, the Quebec Provincial champion; C. C. Fraser the other Quebec finalist, and N. M. Scott, also of Montreal. The latter qualified despite a 10 on the fourth hole. W. J. Thompson's card was:

In.....	4 5 4 4 2 4 4-37
Out.....	4 5 4 3 3 5 6 5-40-77
In.....	4 4 5 5 3 3 4-37
Out.....	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5-76-153

SMITH TO LEAD DARTMOUTH
HANOVER, N. H., June 19.—Francis B. Smith, "24 of Waltham, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College baseball team for next year at a meeting of the squad here today. This was Smith's first year on the varsity. He plays third base. He prepared for Dartmouth at Waltham High School and spent one year at Tufts College, where he played quarterback on the football team. He is a pilot on the Green's eleven last fall.

HARVARD CREW WORKOUTS
RED TOP, Conn., June 20.—Harvard's second varsity eight after a hard workout this forenoon rowed two miles down stream against a strong head wind in 11m. and 32s., a figure regarded as very good under conditions. The first varsity and freshman crews rowed about four miles with little attempt at fast work.

RECENT ATTACK
NOT RECOGNIZED

Yale Board of Athletics Control Did Not Get a Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—No official recognition was given to the report issued by a "voluntary committee on Yale athletics" by the Yale board of athletics control at its meeting here tonight. It was learned that the board had not received a copy of the report and it was not deemed necessary to discuss the attack on the athletic management at Yale.

A committee headed by Dr. J. O. Greenway submitted the name of a Yale graduate as its choice for the post of director of athletics at Yale, but no final action was taken by the board.

The board, however, authorized the committee to appoint the man named if he accepted the office. The post of director of athletics has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. A. H. Sharpe. Some of the duties of the office were taken over by Prof. O. W. Mendell '94, chairman of the Board of Control, although he was not appointed director.

Asked, after the meeting, if he was still chairman of the board, Professor Mendell smiled and said that he was.

The board voted to send three Yale tennis players to England with three Harvard players, the combined team to meet Oxford-Cambridge on the courts at Wimbledon. The Yale men to make the trip will be Capt. L. E. Williams, C. M. Wheeler '23, and A. W. Jones '25.

N. E. PUBLIC LINKS
GOLF BODY PLANNED

An organization to be known as the New England Municipal Golf Association—a permanent organization which will make arrangements to handle city, state and New England golf championships yearly and to act for the betterment of municipal golf and golfers in this section—is about to be formed by representatives of municipal golf clubs in this section. Each municipal golf club has been invited to send two representatives to a meeting at New Haven, Conn., on June 15.

Last year the Winchester Company, which plans the present organization, promoted the New England municipal golf championship at Hartford in combined brilliancy with consistency and is among the four favorites for the title. He negotiated the greater majority of the holes in par, and when he lapsed from this form he never exceeded par by more than one stroke. Several birdies in the afternoon helped him out. Those who have qualified are:

INDIA BEATS RUMANIA
IN DAVIS CUP PLAY

BECKENHAM, June 20 (By The Associated Press).—India has won the right to enter the second round of the Davis Cup lawn tennis contests, by defeating Rumania. The victory was clinched by the defeat of Nicholas Mishu of Rumania by A. H. Fyze of the India team, the Indian winning, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.

By winning both matches in singles yesterday India secured a good lead. In the first match A. A. Fyze won 3 sets to 2, after having lost the first set to Nicholas Mishu. The score was 3-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0. The Rumanian played a better length and displayed effective forehand drive, but Fyze's steadiness came to the front in the third set, and although Mishu made a great effort, he was unable to draw away from his persistent opponent. Mishu became erratic, and Fyze finished the fifth set with 6-0 and won the match.

In the second match Rumania's second string player, M. Stern, was defeated by Dr. A. H. Fyze, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1. Fyze won easily by keeping a good length and through his forceful driving.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS
HINDER YALE ROWING

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 20.—Adverse weather and water conditions which have been somewhat prevalent since the Yale crews settled down for work on the banks of the Thames River again interfered with rowing this afternoon. In spite of a high wind the Blue varsity crew and the freshmen eight had a one-mile time trial in which the freshmen won by a third of a length. It was a stubbornly fought out mile, the boats saw-sawing into the lead for fully five minutes.

The combination and White or second varsity crew were to have had a similar time trial, but the wind blew too freely and it was put over until afternoon.

Capt. Langhorne Gibson '22 and the two managers were going out on a submarine this afternoon to experience diving practice.

The Yale varsity had a four-mile time trial yesterday afternoon under adverse conditions. The water was rough and a light rain was falling. The boats were upstream with practically no tide flowing. The varsity time was 22m. 24s.

The freshmen eight was the opponent of the varsity for the first two miles. The varsity did not raise the stroke and the freshmen pulled ahead and finished a length and one-half in front at the two-mile mark.

POLOISTS TO VISIT U. S.
LONDON, June 19.—Acting upon the invitation of the United States Polo Association for an English team to compete in the leading tournaments next fall, Capt. Frederick E. Guest, brother of Lord Wimborne, is arranging to take a team across the Atlantic. It is understood the team will comprise H. A. Tomkinson, Maj. G. H. Phipps-Horsey, Maj. F. W. Barrett and Captain Guest himself. The present plan is for the team to cross the Atlantic after the finish of the polo season here.

LOURIE AWARDED POE CUP,
SINCLAIRE BIDDLE MEDAL

D. B. Lourie '22, Princeton Football and Track Star

PRINCETON, June 19 (Special).—D. B. Lourie of Peru, Ill., has received the Poe Memorial Cup for the second time in his college career. The cup is awarded to that member of the Princeton football eleven who best exemplified the qualities of sportsmanship together with athletic excellence. Lourie has been a member of the Tiger football squad for three years and in 1920 was chosen as quarterback on Walter Camp's All-America eleven. He has competed in the broad jump and sprints on the track team and is president of the senior class and of the Varsity Club.

John Sinclair of Corning, N. Y., has been awarded the Lyman Biddle crew medal for his "reliability, steadiness, loyalty, sportsmanship, and devotion through which he has shown the greatest interest in crew." This medal has just been given by an anonymous donor and will be an annual award hereafter.

"Sinclair has been a comfort to the crew," said Henry B. Thompson '77, chairman of the rowing committee, in making the presentation, in the absence of Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, director of rowing who left recently for the west. "He always looks comfortable in a boat and never seems to lag. He rows best under stress and shows his highest form at top speed."

SOCIALISTS FOUND
ACTIVE IN SCHOOLS

Teacher Says New York Pupils Spread Radical Doctrines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, June 20.—"High schools are the breeding places of Socialism. There is not a class that does not have a few Socialist pupils who are doing good work in getting others to join."

This passage, in a letter written by a Socialist high school student, is included by Aaron J. Dotey, of the faculty of the DeWitt Clinton High School, in a report which he has just made to the Teachers Council and in which he cites many other instances of a similar nature. Mr. Dotey, as chairman of "the committee on exploitation of schools by radicals," has been making an investigation. He finds that much Socialist propaganda is being carried on.

Much of Mr. Dotey's report is devoted to criticism of the Teachers Union, all members of which, he said, were "pledged to principles inimical to the established form of government." He said he had found ample evidence that Bolshevik and revolutionary doctrines were "being propagated in many of the schools by those pupils who had come to believe in them."

THE UNITED STATES
PART IN THE WORLD

Under the caption, "Lodge Unafraid," the New York World printed the following editorial:

Senator Lodge told an audience at Springfield, Mass., that he did not "fear this cry of isolation." No one supposed that he did, because no one has ever supposed that the senior Senator from Massachusetts understands what the cry is about.

For he seems to think that this country must choose either to involve itself in every frontier quarrel and every Foreign Office intrigue or to refuse participation of any kind in world questions of finance, armament and security. Thinking that this is the choice, he says we can "afford" to keep out of Europe's "tangles."

But of course that is not the choice. Those who cry Mr. Lodge has heard mean something quite different from what he imagines. They mean that if the United States is to preach peace to the world the United States must at least be willing to discuss with the rest of the world the amount of responsibility it will assume for maintaining it. They think our refusal even to answer letters from the

NEW AUTOMOBILIST
BODY IS ORGANIZED

National Motorists' Association Outlines Elaborate Program for Immediate Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, June 20.—Adoption of a platform intended to benefit all American motorists, election of officers, and then a board of governors—things meet today to immediately get things moving—featured the closing session of the convention here at which the National Motorists Association was organized.

Lower-priced gasoline, a more comprehensive national highway construction system, uniform traffic and license regulations in all cities and states, elimination of dangerous railroad grade crossings, education of school children in proper conduct on the streets and establishment of a national clearing house for touring information, are some of the projects to be undertaken, being a part of the platform adopted by the convention.

Judge Walter D. Meals, Cleveland attorney, chairman of the Claims Commission of the United States Shipping Board, was elected president. Fred H. Caley, of the Ohio State Auto Association, was chosen executive secretary, by the governing body today. Richard H. Lee of Chicago is vice-president and H. M. Lucius of Baltimore treasurer.

An executive committee of five was elected from the board of governors, consisting of R. H. Kennerdell, veteran motor official; George McIninch, formerly chairman of the Missouri State Highway Commission, now Mayor of St. Joseph, M. E. Noblet of Indianapolis; Henry Paulman of Chicago and Alexander Johnson of Louisville, Ky. Twenty-one states were represented at the convention, through various automobile clubs.

"Our program of activities is vitally important and we are opening headquarters in Washington immediately to get things going," Judge Meals said in commenting on the platform to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

He referred to a report which he said came from the Bureau of Mines at Washington, saying that on April 1, there was the largest reserve of oil ever known, and followed by asserting that during May and thus far in June the reserve gasoline has increased.

"We will appoint an investigating committee to look into this matter, together with those angles of the gasoline situation which have a local complexion," Judge Meals said. He then turned to a discussion of road building.

"We must endeavor to bring about a system of highway construction that will connect up our present highways so that they will go from some place to some place. We will establish in the association a bureau on road building, to be headed by a competent engineer who will devote his time to working out a national program. We all stand for permanent construction and above all provision must be made for adequate maintenance. Maintenance is even more important than road building. Every mile of road put down should be before its construction have a carefully-worked-out system for its maintenance."

BRITISH NETMEN
DEFEAT ITALY

Win Doubles Match of Davis Cup Competition Today

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., June 20.—Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote and Frank Riseley, Great Britain, defeated Cesare Colombo and Count Di Robecco, Italy, today in the doubles match of the Davis Cup tennis competition here and put that country into the second round and eliminate Italy from further competition, as Great Britain won both of the singles matches played yesterday. The score was 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

F. G. Lowe met Count Di Robecco in one of yesterday's matches and won easily. The Italian was at somewhat of a disadvantage as he had arrived in England only two days before and was not accustomed to playing on grass courts. He showed no outstanding strokes and was outplayed at all points by the Englishman. Lowe attacked forcefully, both with fore and backhand drives and played most accurately.

Major Kingscote met Colombo in the other singles match and his victory was more spectacular. Both men brought their service games to 5 all. Colombo delivered a good forward American-break ball, which bothered Kingscote. In the eleventh game the Englishman, accepting great risks, broke through the Italian's service with some splendid shots to the line. The second set was equally well contested. Colombo made 3-2 and 4-3, but Kingscote then mastered his opponent's service, and hitting forcefully to the baseline captured the next three games.

In the third set Kingscote dominated the play. Colombo has a first-class top spin and excellent service delivery, but as he fails to change his grip for the backhand, he is weak in this respect. Kingscote won by returning the ball to his opponent's left.

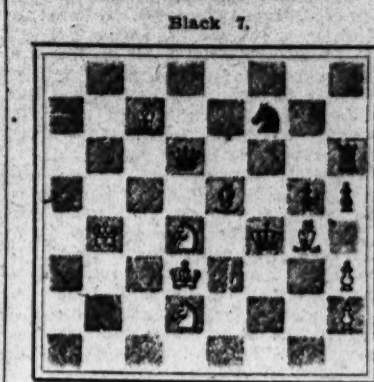
NEW YORK HAS NEW FIRE BOX

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, June 20.—The fire alarm telegraph system on Manhattan Island, which no longer requires the pulling of a hook inside the alarm box, but transmits the alarm by turning the outside handle of the box far enough to hear the bell ring, was officially declared in service today.

WILSON TO LEAD BATES FIVE
LEWISTON, Me., June 19.—Kenneth M. Wilson of Pyrites, 24, N. Y., was elected captain of the Bates College basketball team at a meeting of the team here today. Wilson is also a member of the varsity track and football teams.

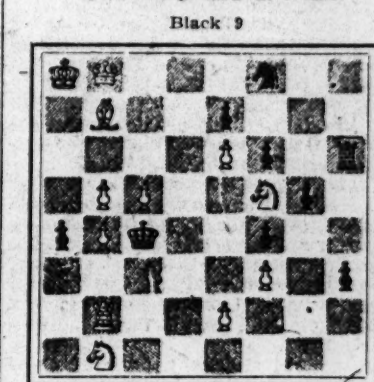
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 375
By E. G. Olden, Yassoo City, Miss.
Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



White to move.

PROBLEM NO. 376
By M. Feigl and G. Nemo

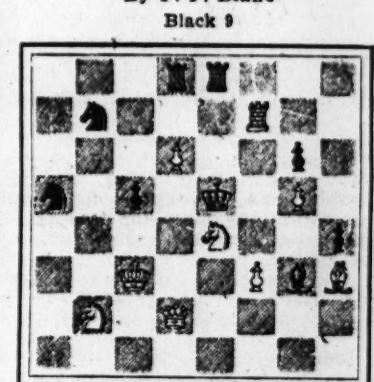


White to move.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 375. R-Q3
No. 376. 1. Kt-R4 P-R4
2. Kt-B4
3. R-K4
4. R-K5
5. Kt-K4 ch, etc.
Prob. Comp. T. E. Burkinshaw } R-Q3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the semi-waiter from the chess bouquet.

By P. F. Blake
Black to move



White to move

The Brooklyn (New York) Chess Club's championship was this year won by Alfred Schroeder, who drew in the final round with A. C. Cass, last year's winner. Score:

Players W L
A. Schroeder 7 1
A. C. Cass 6 2
M. Schroeder 6 2
H. Kabatsky 5 3
H. Stubbs 4 4

In a nine board match the Central Y. M. C. A. defeated the Williamsburg Chess Club 7 1/2-1 1/2, and the Juniors of the Marshall Chess Club also won from the Williamsburg team, (5 1/2-2 1/2).

C. E. Norwood, who won the Amateur tournament of the eighth American Chess Congress held last year at Atlantic City, has recently added to his laurels by capturing the Boston Mass., Chess Club title, with a score of 8-1; second place not yet being determined.

The Taft School of Watertown, Conn., recently won two chess matches, one against the Loomis Institute of Windsor 4-1, and the other against the Kent School of Kent.

The British Chess Federation has under consideration the application for membership, (as constituent units) of the South Wales Chess Federation and the Calcutta Chess Society of India.

Cornwall and Devon tied in a friendly match at 7 1/2-7 1/2. Score:

1. H. A. Adams 1/2 Dr. Dunstan 1/2
2. S. Y. Williams 0 T. Taylor 1
3. C. M. Fox 0 H. Erskine 1
4. F. C. S. Vreese 1/2 H. R. Allingham 1/2
5. C. F. Baine 1/2 J. E. D. Moseley 1/2
6. E. G. Olden 1/2 P. R. Derrig 1/2
7. F. M. Willoughby 1/2 F. R. Pitt-Fox 1/2
8. A. Mayer 1/2 Dr. Lander 1/2
9. R. B. Elson 0 P. Motley 1
10. H. J. Buttel 0 Rev. J. Smith 1
11. H. H. Tressider 1/2 Ellison Pearce 1
12. Rev. Harper 1 J. O. Castlehorn 0
13. E. H. Best 1 J. Nancarrow 0
14. F. Hochman 0 Mather 1
15. S. J. Kennedy 1 Partridge 1/2

*Adjudicated.

The Hastings Chess Club, in proposing to hold in September (subsequent to the London Congress) a quadrangular tournament between four of the leading masters, deserves much credit. Capablanca has written that the proposition does not interest him unless greatly modified, while Dr. Lasker has accepted, the only two thus far heard from.

New Zealand reports that the best time on the twelve Good Companion problems was made by Mr. D. Purchase, who solved all in two hours and 20 minutes, his third successive year to win.

Holland reports G. S. Fontein and A. Rueb as tied for the lead in the Scheveningen Cup competition.

Those desiring to play correspondence chess may send their names and addresses to the editor.

Mr. M. E. Miranda, Miami, Ariz., would like to hear from a first-class player, Mr. Earl Z. Yount of Mendota, Ill., preferred.

The following game is from the Playtan Tourney:

Aljechin White

1. P-Q4

2. Kt-KB3

3. P-B4

4. P-K3

5. Kt-K3

6. P-K4

7. Q-R4ch

8. Q-K3

9. Q-K3

10. Kt-KB3

11. Q-B3

12. B-K3

13. QKt-Q2

14. B-Q4

15. Q-B3

16. BxR

17. Castles

18. P-QKt4

19. P-QR3

20. KR-K

21. P-Q6

22. R-Kt

23. Kt-K5

24. Kt-Ktch

25. Kt-K5ch

26. Q-Q5

27. Kt-K5ch

28. Kt-K5

29. P-P

30. QxP

31. R-K

32. P-K5(Kt)ch

33. QxKt

34. Q-K5

35. P-KR4

36. Q-K5ch

37. R-Ktch

38. Q-B5ch

39. R-K5ch

40. R-K5ch

Resigns

Wolf

P-Q4

P-QB4

PxP

Kt-KB3

P-QR3

Kt-KP

B-Q2

Kt-B4

P-KKt3

Q-B2

R-Kt

P-Kt3

B-Kt2

BxR

B-Kt4

PxR

R-R5

Q-Q

Q-Kt

QKt-Q3

CHINA'S REVIVAL OF LEARNING HAS ANTI-CHRISTIAN FRINGE

Renaissance of Native Culture Shows Influence of Disillusionment With Western Diplomacy

BY GARDNER L. HARDING

Within the past few months the foreign communities in China have been much moved by the appearance of organizations among the Chinese students which have been openly carrying on anti-Christian propaganda. Although there is nothing especially novel in opposition to Christianity in what is still overwhelmingly a non-Christian country, there was an anomalous ardor to this propaganda which at once began to attract attention.

The new opposition is not conservative and obscurantist, however, but radical, and it comes from the very class among which the missionaries have won the most sympathy and exerted the most constructive influence, the young men and women of the new China. This, too, viewed in the light of European experience in India, is not an extraordinary circumstance, but it is a new development in China, and Christians, both Chinese and European, are earnestly studying how to meet and counteract it.

Anti-Christians Organize

The movement which first brought the subject to the world's attention was the organization founded in April of this year at the National University in Peking under the highly provocative name of the Anti-Christian Association. It received its impetus from Tsai Yuan-pei, chancellor of the University and one of China's most distinguished educational leaders.

Chancellor Tsai belongs to China's intellectual aristocracy, and his educational leadership in the capital dates back to 1905, when he was a professor in the Modern Language School. In politics he is a radical; he was an 1898 revolutionist and he was Sun Yat-sen's Minister of Education in the first republican cabinet in 1911. His contact with modern ideas comes mainly from Germany, where he spent five years studying education and harmonizing German metaphysics with classic Chinese philosophy. It is mainly through his influence that John Dewey and Bertrand Russell, as exponents of western scholarship and philosophy, were invited to China last year, and it is mainly through his guidance that plans are being formulated to bring Bergson from France and Einstein from Germany on similar cultural missions.

Chinese "Renaissance"

Fan Yuan-lien, another former Minister of Education, whose foreign contact is principally Japanese, but who enjoys a sound reputation as a Chinese scholar, has been Tsai's principal intermediary in introducing China thus personally to western philosophical scholarship, and he has grown up, since 1918, something like a renaissance of Chinese culture. Although there has been an anti-religious bias among professors and students alike, this renaissance movement has attacked with equal vigor the classical standards and archaic forms of expression and thought of ancient Chinese learning itself. Especially has it waged open war on Chinese literary writing. Its preferred form of expression is the colloquial Bai Hua form, and its promoters have made a deep impression on modern Chinese culture by asserting that the old Chinese literary style is unfit for the expression of philosophical and scientific ideas.

Unquestionably, Bai Hua is more democratic in that it is more easy to learn; it is more flexible and it can be more eloquent than the elaborate circumlocutions of classical Chinese. Its advocates have even carried the battle into the hitherto sacred realm of Chinese poetry, where a severe controversy still rages about the aesthetic suitability of the new form wherewith to rival the most precious gems of Chinese literary expression.

Many Social Radicals

Enough has been said to assure the timorous westerner, at any rate, that there is no new Boxer movement, but something like a self-conscious development of modern original Chinese thought. The popular renaissance of the renaissance movement have naturally reached Christianity, and it is instructive to note that the host of native periodicals which have chronicled the various anti-Christian developments have almost always stressed the sociological rather than the strictly theological issue.

In other words, China, which today hardly less than Russia, teems with social radicals among its student classes, is severely examining Christianity as a possible medium by which western capitalism, with all its attendant industrial evils, may be transplanted into her midst and firmly fixed there by the aid of the missionaries.

Shock to Christians

As a matter of fact, the Protestant Christians in China number less than 150,000, though Roman Catholic converts claim the immense aggregate of 1,250,000 more. China's self-conceived rebuff at the Versailles Conference and her failure to get what the student leaders regarded as her due at Washington was still fresh in the minds of the leaders of the new thought, and for the last year or more they had been circulating anti-foreign propaganda to incite China. Consequently, when Tsai Yuan-pei and his associates first issued their anti-Christian manifesto, it was received with a spontaneous response which caused an unusual shock to the hitherto unsuspecting Christian community. There were even one or two riotous processions through Peking and some of the other large cities and the once-dreaded term, "foreign devil," came again into currency.

These disorderly events, and the subsequent interruptions at Christian

meetings, have been very much exaggerated. They have menaced no lives, disturbed no property and have in no way shaken the security, beyond previous conditions, of any well-disposed foreigner anywhere in China. They do, of course, constitute a menace which may grow, but to say yet that they bear any prospect of resembling an uprising of bigotry and violence like the Boxer movement is manifestly and utterly absurd.

Naturally, there is a communist fringe to the anti-Christian demonstration, for China has seen too much of Russia's recent history to have escaped entirely an indoctrination of disruptive Russian idealism. Tsai Yuan-pei's temperate and reasoned opposition to Christianity on the less balanced has an extreme effect. Irresponsible utterances do not justify the Associated Press correspondent at Amoy, however, in telling the world that the anti-Christian movement in China is a Bolshevik agitation to overthrow civilized society. Civilized society is still reasonably safe in China, as it has been for some thousands of years past.

The predisposition of a certain class of foreigners to regard this ancient and cultured land as their own has irritated other Chinese than irresponsible students, and the record of the last five years of the world's diplomacy toward China has diminished the better part of China's regard for Occidental fair play and equity in a way that the West will live long to regret. One of the reasons for the bitterness of so many broad and tolerant Chinese is that they were led to expect so much from the Christian powers in the years from 1911 on, when China first began to make her fight for republican institutions.

It is disillusionment, not active dislike, which China feels today. The Christian contribution to her advance is gratefully understood and universally appreciated. It is a rock of service which no anti-religious movements will ever split. In the proof of their own beneficence Christian institutions in China are thoroughly able to look after themselves. But the forces which are bent on exploiting China must be disciplined and controlled at their source, and in that work Christians everywhere have a fruitful service and a consecrated obligation.

KIWANIS CLUBS IN CONVENTION

International Delegates From All Over America Meet at Toronto

TORONTO, June 19 (Special)—Members of the Kiwanis clubs are here from all parts of the continent to participate in the international conference in the city of the Great Lakes. The Chicago delegation chartered a steamer which is the first time a vessel carrying passengers has reached here from that part of the Great Lakes. Lieutenant Raymond from Bayonne is flying here by aeroplane.

Harry E. Karr, the president of the conference, explained the fundamental of Kiwanis. The club, he said, was a means for men finding an outlet for their ambitions for civic, national and business betterment. The members are mostly heads of firms and they are campaigning against inflated prices, believing only in a legitimate profit. Consistent support to charity is another aim of the Kiwanis, who hope to be leaders in the community in this respect.

The unemployment situation will give them their great opportunity. They were in Toronto, said McKarr, to do a lot of solid work and their main purpose is mutual co-operation. Today's business was devoted to meetings of district governors, presidents, secretaries and the resolutions committee which were followed by a glee club concert under the supervision of Dr. Charles Gage of the international music committee. Convention singing will also be indulged in during the convention.

The New England delegations are to present to the Mayor of Toronto, Mr. MacGuire, with a bean-pot weighing 500 pounds.

UNITED STATES TO BECOME ESTABLISHED FIRMLY ON HIGH SEAS

LONDON, June 20 (By The Associated Press)—William J. Love, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, told British shipping leaders at a luncheon today that it was the intention of President Harding and, he believed, the will of the American people to become firmly established on the high seas.

The American policy, he declared, would be one of live and let live. The pioneering and exploring period of the United States would last a decade, he said, and if at the end of that time the United States was not successful, she must admit she is not a maritime nation and bow to the nations which have been seafaring for hundreds of years.

"We have ships, cargo and determination," he added. "We and our mistakes and painful blunders, but will progress with time." Mr. Love said he would be surprised and disappointed if the subsidy bill now under consideration in the United States did not become law before he returned.

STERN MEASURES ADOPTED IN SYRIA

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 20—Stern measures adopted by General Gouraud, High Commissioner, have somewhat diminished the intensity of the reign of terror which has gripped Damascus, Aleppo and Homs during the last few weeks, following the visit of Charles R. Crane.

Leading merchants have declared a general boycott against all French goods and are withdrawing all money deposited in French banks doing business in Syria.

PRESIDENT TO ACT TO SAVE COUNTRY FROM RAIL TIE-UP

(Continued from Page 1)

day in the nation-wide rail strike situation centered in the conference tonight between officials of the miners and railroad shop-crafts unions, when plans for concerted strike action between these organizations will be discussed.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees department, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had mapped out a plan of action to propose to the officials of these two unions.

"Big Four" Shares Alliance

None of the "Big Four" or transportation brotherhoods was expected to attend the meeting, it was stated. Members of these organizations are not affected by recent decisions of the Railroad Labor Board cutting wages and altering working conditions. However, they are members of the rail-miners alliance, having signed the agreement at Chicago last February.

In a statement William H. Johnston, president of the machinists, declared the only possible move that could prevent a walkout of approximately 1,000,000 rail workers July 1 was for the Government to order the Labor Board to suspend its orders reducing wages and for the board to enforce against all lines its order against the farming out of shop work by railroads.

New York Central Men Vote

The first move toward a walkout of the clerks was the authorization of a strike vote being taken on the New York Central system. Approximately 14,000 men will be affected, it was learned at the clerks' headquarters here.

Thomas Healey, president of the stationary firemen and others, said the strike vote of this organization is returnable July 15 at Omaha.

D. H. Helt, president of the signal men, announced no action had been taken by the general committees of his union, as the official decision of the Labor Board was not received until Saturday. A strike vote among the signal men rests with the general committees on the various roads.

New York Central Clerks to Receive Strike Ballots

CLEVELAND, June 20—Strike ballots are being mailed to all members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees on the New York Central Railroad, according to an announcement today by Frank W. Grosser, general organizer of the Union.

The referendum will be taken, he said, in protest against a wage reduction for clerks of 3 and 4 cents an hour, ordered by the Railroad Labor Board last Friday, and against the private contracting of the New York Central of certain classes of freight house and station labor. Under the board's ruling the wages of the clerks will average 58.5 cents an hour, effective July 1. The ballots are returnable prior to July 1.

Inasmuch as agreements had been signed with several railroads, E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the brotherhood, said in Cincinnati last night that no general strike referendum would be taken.

Unions Speed Strike Vote as Board Drafts Its Reply

CHICAGO, June 20 (By The Associated Press)—A formal reply to the communication of leaders of 10 railway unions who informed the United States Railroad Labor Board that a railroad strike would be authorized if the present referendum favored a suspension of work, is being prepared by the board. It was learned today. The reply will not be forwarded for several days.

Meanwhile union headquarters were speeding up the strike vote in an effort to have it completed and tabulated by next Saturday, when the general committee of 90, representing the rail unions, meets here to canvass the returns.

Fifty thousand ballots cast by shopcraft employees have been almost solidly for a strike, according to John Scott, secretary of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

Just where the railway employees expect to go with their grievance against wage reductions due July 1 is a puzzle, according to H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"The only appeal is to the public and we felt in returning the case of readjustment compensation over to the Labor Board we were submitting it to the public," Mr. Byram said.

In all previous controversies, that is, in the past before the Labor Board was created, the disputes were between railroad managements and employees, and when they could not agree there was always some further action or other place of appeal to outside arbitrators—but now the Labor Board is the end and there is no place to go with an appeal as the board was created by Congress to represent the public and no appeal to anybody is provided for in that law.

"The board's findings are based upon present conditions and therefore are not subject to immediate revision, which would be necessary in order to meet the demands of the organization leaders."

BALTIMORE BANK MERGER

BALTIMORE, June 20—Plans for the absorption by the Merchants National Bank of the Second National Bank have been approved by directors of both institutions. The Merchants Bank has a capital of \$4,000,000 and deposits of more than \$38,000,000. The capital of the Second National is \$500,000 and its deposits are about \$3,000,000.

NEW RAILWAY MERGER PLAN IN PROSPECT

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Lake Erie and "Cloverleaf" Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20—It is reported today in Wall Street that a new railroad merger—the consolidation of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Western Maryland with the "Cloverleaf," the Toledo, St. Louis & Western—with a mileage greater than that of the Pennsylvania System, is being developed.

The proposed merger, if it goes through, will unite in one system an aggregate trackage of 3401 miles. Final details, it is reported, will not be completed for two or three months.

A Long-Forgotten Plan

According to today's Journal of Commerce, "The plan appears to be a relic of the late Gould attempt to get in the rich Pittsburgh district by bringing the Wabash in and connecting it with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, but is more likely to succeed because of the many conditions that have since become favorable to such an amalgamation."

"Could had to fight legal opposition," it says, "but the Transportation Act and Interstate Commerce Commission rulings now such combination welcome to legal authorities which are now hearing a plan to merge all the railroads of the country. Other favorable factors have since developed."

The Western Maryland, it is said, has not been getting the traffic needed to keep the road satisfactorily, and it is rumored in railroad circles that it is being throttled by the New York Central, which refuses to feed it any of its seaboard freight. The merger would help this road greatly by giving it seaboard traffic.

In May, 1917, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. reorganized managers of the company, and it is rumored in railroad circles that it is being throttled by the New York Central, which refuses to feed it any of its seaboard freight. The merger would help this road greatly by giving it seaboard traffic.

More Than One Road Aided

The Clover Leaf system, according to the Street, has not been a success financially, because it has not had the proper connections to feed it and of late has become even more isolated. It is vitally in need of such a merger and it is expected that there may be some additional track construction or leasing to bring the Clover Leaf properly into the merger.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, while not in such dire need of additional freight, will be greatly helped by the seaboard connections from the tapping of the rich Maryland coal fields.

It is natural and logical grouping of three poor and one fair earning roads that has the possibilities of a powerful system whose earnings would more than justify the merger expense. Although it is not certain the system will be headed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., he has long dabbled in railroad matters, and it is said he now heads the movement to bring the four lines together.

The system would be a powerful coal-carrying line with facilities and equipment in good condition. It would offer a trunk line from Chicago to Baltimore and Chicago to Pittsburgh, as well as points south.

THEATER ASSOCIATION ELECTS MR. ERLANGER

NEW YORK, June 20—A. L. Erlanger was elected president of the International Theatrical Association, Inc., at its first annual convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania. This organization, which includes practically all the theatrical men of the United States, was formed in this city last August. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Lee Shubert; secretary, Alfred E. Aarons; treasurer, Winthrop Ames; Walter Vincent, the retiring president, was elected chairman of the board of governors, and W. H. Raper, manager of the National Theater, Washington, was made vice-chairman.

The day was taken up largely with organization programs, but railroad rates and baggage transfer charges also came under discussion.

BORIS BAKHMETEFF LEAVES FOR EUROPE; WILL RETURN LATER

NEW YORK, June 20—Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States for the last five years, left here today for London and Paris on board the steamship Berengaria. Mr. Bakhmeteff intends to rest for several months and then expects to return to this country as a private citizen. His resignation takes effect June 30.

The Christian Brotherhood of Russian Workmen presented Mr. Bakhmeteff with the traditional bread "salt" tokens of good will before he sailed.

PRO-TREATYITES WIN IN IRISH ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

shown that the voice of the people will not be drowned."

The Irish Times says: "In the first place, the provisional Parliament will have a mandate for the Treaty and the Constitution. In the next place, the half-expressed will of the people in these elections will be a sure forecast of their free, final decision in the near future. In the third place, the results will be a clear call for a firm and progressive Government."

Two Women Republicans Go Down to Defeat

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20—Such Irish election results as were announced last night show a further material accession of strength to the pro-Treaty party. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, J. O'Neill, and Alderman Byrne, two strong pro-Treaty Independents, have got in by large majorities in mid-Dublin city. Darrel Figgis, an Independent pro-Treaty, whose seat was recently cut off by the Republican moonlighters, has been successful in Dublin County. Countess Markievicz and Mrs. Clarke, both extreme Republicans, have been defeated. In no cases so far have any anti-Treaty Independents been successful, and the net result up to the present is an accession of nine to the strength of the party committed to support the Treaty.

Consternation reigns for the moment in de Valera circles, but centers which have not yet sent in returns are numerous enough to redress the balance, so it would be premature to conclude that a landslide has occurred. Rory O'Connor and his fellow chiefs of the irregular army were in secret conclave in Dublin yesterday, and there is much talk of some desperate coup to restore the Republican position.

South Ireland remains quiet, however, and no further cases of ballot box snatching are reported. Eamon de Valera is said to have decided to wait for the full election returns before showing his hand. In this connection The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent writes: "The Provisional Government has been in great hopes that Mr. de Valera would take the opportunity of coming in with the new constitution, but a call at the Republican headquarters yesterday revealed the fact that Mr. de Valera has no such intention, although he is withholding his personal statement to the press for a day or two."

Winston Spencer Churchill is to make the long-promised British Government statement on the general Irish situation in the House of Commons next Thursday.

Irish Comment on Election

DUBLIN, June 19 (By The Associated Press)—The Dublin newspapers treat the election results thus far recorded as conclusive evidence that the voters support the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Irish Times prints a detailed report of the proportional representation voting in Cork city, arguing that it shows that Labor voted, 15 to 1, in favor of the Treaty, and that the total polling was more than 4 to 1 in its favor.

The Irish Independent says the results thus far plainly indicate the trend of the country's opinion regarding the Treaty, and adds: "Already the anti has suffered some notable reverses. It is significant that in the first constituency in Munster in which the decision of a contest is known the result is a serious reverse for the anti."

Quick disintegration of the political agreement with several nations, headed by Michael Collins and Mr. de Valera is forecast by the Irish Times, which says:

"The Collins-de Valera pact is a notoriously fragile instrument. It could not have survived the first meeting of the Provisional Parliament by exception to this tendency. It is now that it will not survive the publication of the Constitution by many days, and an immediate statement on the subject of the Constitution is expected from Mr. de Valera."

Premier's Residence Fired on

BELFAST, June 20 (By The Associated Press)—Shots were fired early today in the vicinity of Stormont Castle, which was purchased by the Ulster Government as the official residence of Sir James Craig, the Premier, who with his wife took up his residence there for the first time last evening.

The former Ulster States Shipping Board vessel Argenta, has been refitted as a prison ship in which to confine the Sinn Féin captured by the Ulster Government in its recent round-up.

Officials were reticent regarding the firing, but the belief was expressed in other quarters that an attack on the Castle was contemplated but was frustrated by the police guards.

It developed this afternoon that the attack on the Premier's home was even more serious than at first reported. Several bullets struck the building where Sir James and Lady Craig were sleeping.

New Attempt to Reach Mt. Everest Summit

By Special Cable

Calcutta, June 20—The Statesman announces that a party of four, Mallory, Wainwright, Somervell and Finch, set out at the 7,800-foot level in an attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Everest.

LONDON, June 20—The third attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Everest began on June 8, according to a dispatch to The Times from Yatsung, Tibet. Prospects are considered good, but success, it is admitted, depends on weather.

CANADA'S MERCANTILE MARINE SHOWS TOTAL LOSS OF \$50,000,000

Operation Deficit for Past Year Amounted to \$8,647,635—Smaller Vessels Laid Off

OTTAWA, Ont., June 20 (Special)

—The Canadian Mercantile Marine inaugurated in 1918 shortly before the armistice has not proved a success. After continued deficits in operation the Liberal Opposition last session protested against the completion of the program of the Meighen Government and predicted that further extension would only lead to further financial disaster. The annual report of the past calendar year tabled in the House of Commons Monday afternoon by W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways bears out the prediction. In the meantime 27 of the smaller types of vessels comprising the fleet have been withdrawn from commission and are for sale to the highest bidder.

The report tabled yesterday declares that the loss for the year in operating account, including interest on capital and depreciation is \$8,647,635. The total deficit accumulated to the end of last December is \$9,116,114. The gross revenue for the year was \$10,768,823 and the operating expenses \$12,799,553, leaving a deficit in operation of \$2,030,730.

Transfer of Vessels

The difference between the operating deficit and the deficit as it stands on the books is explained by an order-in-council of last year providing for the transfer of the vessels to a separate company for operation. This company agreed to repay to the Government the capital cost represented by notes bearing interest at 5% per cent and secured by mortgages on the vessels. These notes are now held by the Minister of Finance to the extent of \$7,571,842. During last year interest amounting to \$3,851,500 accrued on these notes, while the depreciation, figured at 4 per cent, amounted to \$2,374,410.

The directors of this company, in which the Government holds all the shares except the single qualifying shares of the board, make certain proposals which will greatly increase the losses. The directors intend writing down the capital cost of the vessels to their present-day replacement value.

Low Replacement Value

The capital cost was approximately \$191 and the present day replacement value is only about \$75 per ton. The total tonnage was about 380,000. Writing off \$1 a ton, the company's net loss, which amount is reduced to \$40,921,225 by the \$3,158,775 depreciation which was taken into account.

DR. ROSCOE POUND RETURNING HOME

Finishes Lecture Course at Cambridge University on Legal History

LONDON, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, who for the past eight months has been lecturing in Cambridge University on legal history, and Mrs. Pound are returning to America June 21 on the Homeric. During the summer Dr. Pound is to deliver a course of lectures at Columbia University. Since completing his lectures in Cambridge, Dean Pound has traveled extensively through the university centers of Italy, France and Holland, lecturing for a month in universities in Rome, Naples, and Florence. The lectures which Dean Pound has given during the past year are at present in press and will appear in book form in the near future under the title, "Interpretations of Legal History."

Discussing the present European situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dean Pound declared sentiment, as he had come in contact with it throughout Europe, still looked—if vainly—to the United States to bring about a return to economic stability. The position of the United States, according to Dr. Pound, is being greatly strengthened at the present moment because of American unwillingness to become involved in the political embroglios which, at the present time, seem to determine the course of every effort at reconstruction.

In the view of Dr. Pound, a political house-cleaning in Europe should be pre-requisite to American assistance in economic reconstruction. "There still remains in many places on the continent, and even in England, an unwillingness to get down to hard work, which alone can restore stability. The Germans, of course, are exceptions to this tendency. They have set about it, in typical German fashion, to repair the havoc of the war and to win back, economically, what their nation has lost. And the activities of German business men, especially in Italy, where they are rapidly regaining their pre-war position, furnish abundant evidence of the nation's attitude in regard to the problems of this post-war period."

"There seems to be, particularly in Italy, a rather striking feeling of dissatisfaction that the Washington Conference did not put an end to the heavy burden of land armament, with which Italy is especially weighed down. In one or two of the Italian cities where I lectured there are probably as many soldiers as in the entire army of the United States. And, so long as other nations in Europe insist on the maintenance of military machines of like strength the Italian people will be obliged to submit to heavy taxation for the army establishment, eager though they may be for disarmament. Many people, not only in Italy but throughout Europe looked to the Washington Conference for an opportunity to perfect some mutual arrangement whereby the expenses of the army establishments might be cut down, similarly to the way in which the navy strength of the great powers was reduced."

"Aside from the vital need for Amer-

Added to the deficit last year this makes a total loss of \$50,037,369. Another recommendation cuts down the size of the fleet. It has been decided to operate 37 vessels and dispose of 27 ships of the smaller type, 24 of which were constructed under the ship building program of the late government with a total tonnage of 36,183. At the price of \$191 per ton the cost to the country was \$13,376,953, while under the new replacement value the ships are only worth \$7,023,725. No attempt is made to guess at their present market value.

Another recommendation made by the board is the remission of interest for five years unless there should be earnings sufficient to pay the interest after allowing for depreciation.

Disastrous Financial Venture

The estimates for the Merchant Marine were passed by the House of Commons the other day, showing one of the disastrous financial ventures of the late government. The estimates requirements from January last till the end of March, next year, thus bringing the bookkeeping to the government's fiscal year, are \$4,360,720. Of this amount \$3,000,000 is for the payment of bank advances and outstanding vouchers. On the basis of operating the smaller fleet of 37 vessels the \$1,250,000 is asked to meet deficits.

Naturally the report tells of a bad year for ocean transport. In addition to the lessened tonnage ocean rates in some cases fell off 50 per cent. Outward cargoes were fairly well maintained but the inward voyages fell away and many voyages were losses.

The total number of vessels in the service was 63 of which two were lost. During 1921 235 voyages were made. In the report of the directors as tabled by Mr. Kennedy, not a great deal of hope is held out for the future. In addition to asking for the remission of interest for five years the directors state:

"It should be remembered that the company is still in the development stage, having in the past year, during a time of depression, taken over from the builders and placed in service 13 additional vessels. In the first two years surpluses from operation were made, but owing to the majority of the vessels being completed during a period of business depression following the war, this company, unlike older established steamship companies was unable to build up a reserve which would enable interest to be paid during times of depression."

can money in Europe, there seems to be a feeling in informed circles that America is acting wisely in holding herself somewhat aloof from present discussions until there are more evident and more widespread indications that European nations are, in some degree, at least, to end their political feuds and set about the serious task of putting their own house in order."

JAMAICA AWAKES TO TOURIST TRADE

Measures Taken to Attract Vacationists to the Island

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9—Much concern has been felt in Jamaica at the fact that while Cuba, Bermuda, the Bahamas and other neighboring islands have developed and extended their tourist trade, and added attractions as tourist resorts, Jamaica has distinctly stagnated, and even gone backward in this direction. The Jamaica Exhibition of 1921, organized by the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, was the chief event in more recent times which flung open the doors to a tourist trade in Jamaica, and for many years after this trade grew very satisfactorily. The war, however, gave it a definite setback.

Since the end of the war, for one reason and another, it has not recovered lost ground. The tourist season now ending was no success in Jamaica, but it is hoped that in July or thereabouts it will take a fresh spurt. Special terms are being offered then to parties of students and teachers. It will be arranged not only for them to land in Kingston, but to pass through the island on a tour of the different hotel sites, as for instance Port Antonio, Mandeville and Montego Bay.

To help on the development of the tourist trade, and to enlarge the facilities which the island offers to tourists, a measure has just been introduced into the Legislative Council entitled "A Law to Provide for the Appointment of a Tourists' Trade Development Board with Duties in Relation to Increasing Facilities for Tourists, Attracting Them to the Island, and Generally for Improvement of the Passenger Service to Jamaica." The law is to be in force three years.

The Tourists Trade Development Board is to consist of seven members, two being chosen from the elected members of the Legislative Council, and all being appointed by the Governor. The board is to collect information for and to promote and direct the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a tourist resort; to receive from hotels, steamship companies, and to

LAW TO ELIMINATE PRIVATE SCHOOLS ISSUE IN MICHIGAN

Defeated Two Years Ago, Will Be Reconsidered in Fall—Bans Parochial Institutions

DETROIT, Mich., June 17 (Special Correspondence)—Factions for and against the proposed school amendment, which would eliminate in Michigan all parochial and private schools and make it mandatory that all children attend the public schools, already are lining up to renew the battle of two years ago, when the amendment failed of adoption in a popular vote. A petition will be filed at Lansing this month to place before the voters at the regular election next November the so-called parochial amendment.

Two years ago when this amendment came before the voters, it was defeated, polling 36.7 of the total vote. The campaign developed a great deal of acrimony, the Roman Catholics leading in the fight against the measure, supported by the Lutherans and adherents of certain private schools. Proponents deny that the amendment is based upon antipathy toward any church, and point to the fact that, if adopted, it will not private schools as well as parochial. The chief sponsor for the measure is James Hamilton of Detroit. His claim at present is that signatures are being obtained to petitions much more easily and in greater numbers than was the case two years ago.

Proposed Law Gains Friends
As an illustration of the growing popularity of the idea that every American child should be in an American school for at least a portion of the principal character-forming period, Mr. Hamilton said, "we make the statement that in many towns, and in some counties where the amendment was defeated two years ago by three and four to one, 50 per cent and even more of the voters are in favor of it today. We attribute the defeat of the amendment two years ago to the fact that a big majority of the voters did not have an opportunity really to know what the amendment embodied and meant because of certain misleading information sent out by all sorts of groups interested in seeing the proposal defeated."

"As in the past the argument likely to be used against the amendment will undoubtedly be the claim that the parochial school and the private school have come under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction and therefore that the schools comply with all the state rules and regulations. If this were true, of course, then the question becomes quite simple: If these schools are living up to the curriculum of the public schools, devoting the exact number of hours per day and the proper number of days per year to each subject that the State requires, then why not become public schools in fact and remove the whole question from controversy?"

Demands Few Hours Daily
"It must be that there is some difference between these schools and the American public school. If these other schools are consuming the 5 hours and 15 minutes per day prescribed by the public school curriculum, the children might just as well be in the public schools for that time and step over to the church schools afterward, or attend them during the 180 days when the public schools are not in session."

"No creed or dogma that is not hostile to a united Americanism can have any objection to democracy protecting itself to the extent of demanding the undivided attention for a few hours a day of its future citizens during the principal character-forming period of their lives."

"Individuals who have the means," Mr. Hamilton continued, "seek to send their children to private schools, believing there is something in such institutions superior to the public school. If there is something superior in them, if the private schools really do have elements in them that are good for an American child, then all American children should share in this superiority and benefit by these certain elements of the private school. Men who have the means to send their children to a private school have the means and influence to see to it that the advantages of the private schools are incorporated in the public school. Thus the entire community would receive the advantage."

"Every citizen of this land," added Mr. Hamilton, "owes his first allegiance and his best endeavor to the institutions of this land, and unquestionably, if he be a good citizen, he will try to build these institutions up to the highest possible standard. There is no place in a democracy for divided allegiance on the part of any of its citizens toward such an institution as the public school."

OIL MEN CONFER WITH MR. HUERTA

NEW YORK, June 20.—Executives of five American oil companies with interests in Mexico began a series of conferences today with Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, in an effort to reach a definite agreement regarding the development of new oil fields in Mexico.

It is predicted these meetings will last a week or 10 days and they are expected to have an important bearing upon the problem of Mexico's internal debt, because oil export taxes would be paid into a special fund, to be used in the resumption of interest payments.

PUBLIC PARKING PROVIDED
LAWRENCE, Mass., June 17 (Special)—In an endeavor to eliminate the parking of automobiles along the main street of this city, the city government has obtained the site of the old Boston and Lowell freight yard in the center of the city and will use this area for a parking place. The spot will hold 180 cars and there will be no fee charged. City engineers are preparing to lay out lanes for the accommodation of automobiles with a view of using all available space.

6000 INDEPENDENT TAXICABS MAY QUIT NEW YORK STREETS

Premium of \$950 for \$2500 Accident Bond Expected to Reduce Vehicles From 18,000 to 12,000

NEW YORK, June 17 (Special Correspondence)—Thousands of independent taxicab owners may be forced out of business after the first of July, when the new state law goes into effect which provides that a \$2500 compulsory bond shall be filed by each owner. The premium on this bond has been announced as \$950. This large premium means that if independent taxicab owners do not receive increased earnings of at least \$3 per day, they cannot continue in business.

The announcement of the high rate, just made by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, has created apprehension in the ranks of the smaller, independent taxicab owners, and already they are planning legal action to test the constitutionality of the state law. Moses H. Grossman, attorney for the Allied Taxi Owners Association, says a stay of execution will be sought in the federal courts to suspend operation of the law until Oct. 1 on the ground that it is discriminatory.

It was predicted today that at least 12,000 of the 18,000 taxicabs in operation in the city would be withdrawn from public use when the law becomes effective. Alderman Quinn several weeks ago introduced an ordinance to permit taxicab owners to increase their rates 10 cents on the first mile and 5 cents for each succeeding mile. It was referred to the Committee on General Welfare, where it remains. Members of the board predict it never will become a law.

Big Companies Welcome Tax
Some of the big taxicab companies will welcome the new law because they feel that it will drive out of business many reckless drivers, who have increased the risks for the owners of taxicabs. Jesse S. Phillips, general manager of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has announced that a close examination will be made of every taxicab driver who applies for insurance against accidents. This will weed out the undesirable element in time and also make traffic safer for the general public.

"The rates do not permit the inclusion of reckless or irresponsible risks," says Mr. Phillips. "The committee will inspect and investigate every risk written and will endeavor in every possible way to exclude any bad moral risk. This will not only keep the cost of insurance down for the careful driver, but will also act as a protection to the public because if the reckless or irresponsible driver is not able to obtain an insurance policy, he will find it difficult to obtain a license."

The new law is the direct result of reckless driving, which has shown a marked increase in New York city each succeeding year. Licenses have been obtained by irresponsible chauffeurs, and the state authorities decided to take steps to make it difficult for such men to obtain licenses.

Some of the big taxicab companies are even prepared to lower their rates if the drivers will use extra precaution. An official of one taxi company, which charges the minimum rate, said: "Our rates will remain just as they are at present. We should like them to be even lower if possible and in time we may do so. What is needed more than anything else is careful drivers, and if this new insurance premium will have a tendency to make it increasingly hard for reckless drivers to secure licenses it will be the best thing that ever happened in the automobile business."

The Hotel Association of New York City is strongly in favor of the new law and Frank A. K. Boland, attorney for the association, has written a letter to Charles Newton, Attorney General, at Albany, offering the legal services of the association in the event that the constitutionality of the law is questioned.

completion. The result was a house 19x11x20x14. The point, of course, is that party harmony is essential to successful results in legislation. Needless to say, congressional "farmers" refuse to concede the parallel.

"We must have faith, hope and charity," said Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, in one of his biweekly conferences with newspaper correspondents. Perhaps the head of the Department of Justice had taken strongly to patience, in view of the procrastination in the Hill over his bill to provide more court justices. Said Mr. Daugherty:

"I don't suppose there is a harder working group of men than our judges. They all are behind in their work; prosecuting officers have them swamped with cases. And our judges should have their vacations as usual this summer. I have said all I can to members of Congress about the urgency of passing the measure, but I guess we must have patience. There are many important cases to be tried, but no judges available. The retrial of the cement cases must wait probably until next fall."

In summing up his argument in behalf of Haitian independence, Captain Ernest Angell told the Senate investigating committee that he was not "of that school of professional mud-slingers who delight in the emotional frenzies of berating their own Government for real or fancied sins common to all governments. I would far rather," he declared, "have discovered, as an attorney, that my clients, these groups of American and Haitian citizens had, at best, a weak case, and discovered, as a citizen, that my country had added just laurels to its own reputation and good name, and brought the blessings of a wise and just peace in this intimate commerce with a weak and helpless neighbor. But I should be wanting in my professional duty and in the higher loyalty of a citizen were I to fail to emphasize the great wrong we have done to Haiti."

"Do not deceive yourselves," he warned. "If Haiti is not freed now, she never will be. Ten years, 20 years, hence, the invisible chains of trade and commerce, finance and industry, investments and vested interests, will be too strong for mere advocates of such an old-fashioned doctrine as 'Liberty' to break. Haiti will then have been irrevocably absorbed by her powerful and expanding neighbor from the north."

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, whose training has been such as to focus his attention chiefly on the legal and logical phases of any question coming to his official notice, does not overlook the fundamental importance of more subtle elements and influences. When the Washington Conference was in prospect, he said repeatedly that there could be no successful attendant upon the efforts of official representatives unless the enthusiasm and confidence of the peoples they represented were behind them.

Speaking at Ann Arbor, Mich., on "The Conduct of Our Foreign Relations," he declared: "The nation that can most easily settle its differences and promote its interests is the nation that by reason of its friendly disposition, its peace and sense of justice, inspires confidence and wins esteem. Here we touch the point of where the authority of sound public opinion is most necessary. It must form upon the constant efforts to create suspicion, distrust and hatred. There can be no assurance of peace in a world of hate."

Above formulas, not to mention arms, Mr. Hughes places the need for

"a new sense of civic responsibility in matters of national concern."

"The President is one of the curiosities of Washington." Thus spoke President Harding, and he should know. From near and far, from all countries and all parts of this country, school children, business organizations, scouts, artists, regulation tourists, persons of distinction all find their way to the White House, some with conductors and guides and some unattended. Early in the present Administration it was a curiosity to find the White House gates open and the executive office accessible to all, so long had the restrictive hand of war times been laid upon the center of executive government.

It is no longer a curiosity, but it is a symbol of a warm human element in the heart of the executive head of the Nation. Mr. Harding likes to shake hands with his visitors, and it is safe to say that, however great the burden may be, it is a relief to him, after the vexing official routine with its tangled lines, its exactions and misunderstandings, to be able to say with the ardor and sincerity that the man from Marion, O., who lives in the White House, can put into it "I am glad to see you."

BRITISH KNIGHT LAUDS PUBLICITY

Sir Charles Higham, M. P., Calls It National Safeguard

NEW YORK, June 20.—"Bolshevism and Communism never will obtain a hold in Great Britain," declared Sir Charles Higham, M. P., personal representative of Lord Northcliffe and a member of the House of Commons, at a luncheon given in his honor here by the National Security League. He declared that it was publicity which had eliminated them and made the emphatic statement that "intelligent advertising can achieve international security as well as engender national loyalty."

Sir Charles frankly admits that he is a publicity man. But in order to do "some really nationally big thing you must advertise it," he asserted. He said that there "is enough intelligence in this room to change all the civic wrongs in America today." The majority of people are unorganized, Sir Charles told his audience and for that reason the great mass of people are adrift on the sea of time. Organization plus the advertising medium was his proposed remedy for present civic evils.

Sir Charles, who came to this country to induce the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to vote to hold their 1924 convention in London, said that the public welfare must always be the cardinal point in advertising. He spoke of publicity as a safeguard for humanity in every country.

UNITED STATES TO RETURN PROPERTY TAKEN FROM ALIENS

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Legislation is being prepared with President Harding's sanction which will return to approximately 30,000 Germans and Austrians property taken over during the war by the alien property custodian in amounts of \$10,000 or less, it was announced today at the White House.

The President working with the Departments of State and Justice and the alien property office, it further was stated, will recommend that alien owners of seized property valued at more than \$10,000 amounts shall be entitled by the legislation, to receive if necessary, part payment ranging up to the \$10,000 limit.

INDIANA MAY TAKE SAND DUNES ON LAKE MICHIGAN FOR PARK

Shore Tract Would Be Accessible as Recreation Ground to Great Central Industrial Area

CHICAGO, June 14 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to get the State of Indiana to acquire the noted Indiana sand dunes for a state park are to be made June 26, according to an announcement by Dr. Henry C. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, one of those particularly active in the proposal.

Gov. Warren T. McCray and members of the Indiana Legislature will confer with civic, historic and women's club representatives as well as citizens from Illinois and Michigan, Dr. Cowles said.

Opposition to the move has centered in Porter County, Indiana. The dunes are located along the entire northern portion of this county. The adjacent counties, Lake and La Porte, have utilized their shore for industrial purposes, and the citizens of Porter County assert that taking up their entire resources in the north for a park would forever prevent industrial development, which, in the direction of Gary, has been very rapid in the last few years. Dr. Cowles said a compromise may be reached, providing the State will give a favorable ear to making the necessary appropriation for the project.

"In many respects this laying out of a park is state or national planning. It is city planning applied to a larger section," Dr. Cowles told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "South of Chicago is a rapidly growing industrial section, extending through South Chicago, Whiting, Indiana Harbor to Gary along the shores of the lake. Hammond and East Chicago, and a large number of smaller cities are included in this industrial zone district. We must have a place to play, and the dunes which are easily accessible should be our recreation room, slightly removed, yet handy to the industrial kitchen or workroom of this section."

As a part of the general movement toward concentrating attention on the

WOMEN WINNING LAURELS IN FIELD OF ADVERTISING

Strikingly Illustrated at Milwaukee Convention by Expert "Truth Promoters," Says Miss Hoagland

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19 (Special Correspondence)—The important place that women are winning for themselves in the field of advertising was never before so strikingly illustrated as at the Milwaukee convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Miss Jessamine G. Hoagland, who has headed the advertising women's clubs nationally for the past year,

has a reputable agency, newspaper or magazine will not accept advertising unless it is truthful and the product advertised is just as stated in the printed words.

"Not only the home woman but the business woman has come to understand that the women's advertising clubs have a real message for them and they seize every opportunity to



Miss Jessamine G. Hoagland
President Women's Advertising Club of Chicago and Manager Savings Department of the National City Bank—the Only Woman Bank Official in Chicago

pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on her return. More than 300 members of women's advertising clubs throughout the country attended the convention, Miss Hoagland reported. The largest delegation came from Chicago, 47 registering from here on the opening day. Miss Hoagland is president of the Women's Advertising Club of that city. In business she handles the publicity for the National City Bank, one of the leading banks of the city, as well as being the manager of its savings department—the only woman bank official in Chicago.

Women have done much to promote truth in advertising, Miss Hoagland brought out.

"During the last year much constructive work has been done," she said, "by the women in the advertising profession to 'advertise advertising' to the home woman. Our advertising women have appeared on the programs of many women's clubs and when, for example, you explain something of the work necessary to prepare a satisfactory advertisement of a food product, she will ever after have more confidence in such advertising. Our women have explained what 'Truth in Advertising' means and

attend the meetings. The Women's Advertising Club of Chicago recently established an open forum for business women. At these meetings a woman who has made an outstanding success in building a business of her own is invited to speak. The entire meeting occupies just one hour, from 12:30 to 1:30. The speaker is allowed 15 minutes and 15 minutes is given for discussion. The speakers are not members of the Women's Advertising Club or engaged in the advertising business but some member of the club is very sure to ask the speaker what she considers the most effective form of advertising, and ever after those women are sure to pay more careful attention to the advertisements in the newspapers, the street cars and direct by mail, than before the Women's Advertising Club was brought to her attention."

"It is conceded that woman is the 'buying power' of the world. She must know how and where best to spend her money to produce the greatest benefit to her family. Is it not better then that this woman who is spending the money is taught to read and understand advertisements, how and why they are prepared and to know the real meaning of 'Truth in Advertising'?"

ITALY TO LAY CLAIM TO AUSTRIAN SHIPS
By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, June 20.—A dispute, regarding which the World Court will have to decide an award and not merely to give advice, will very likely shortly be brought before the members.

The claim will be made by Italy asking possession of Austrian ships in China and in Portugal, in virtue of the shipping clauses of the Sevres Treaty.

FRICION IN RANKS OF EXPOSITION BOARD

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Harding faced the task today of smoothing out differences between members of the United States Commission to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, five members of which, according to a statement by D. C. Collier, its commissioner-general, have asked the President to bring about the removal from office of Frank A. Harrison, the resident commissioner in Washington.

Mr. Collier's statement last night followed his call on the President yesterday with four other members of the commission, who he said previously joined with him in adopting a resolution censuring the conduct of Mr. Harrison in connection with his activities for the commission.

Mr. Harrison, in a statement replying to that of Commissioner Collier, declared himself to be "working closely with President Harding" in matters of expenditures on behalf of the commission. He said there had been a "wide division" within the commission for some months and added that he had been directing his efforts toward "conserving public money and tamping off useless employees and officials."

GROUP DENOUNCES FORD SHOALS PLAN

Republicans Charge Offer Is Propaganda to Make Big Profit for Promoter

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Henry Ford's offer to purchase and lease the government's power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was attacked today in a report to the House prepared by Charles C. Kearns (R.), Representative from Ohio, and signed by John M. Morin (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, Richard W. Parker (R.), of New Jersey, Frank Crowther (R.), of New York, Louis A. Frothingham (R.), of Massachusetts, and Harry C. Ransley (R.), of Pennsylvania, all Republican members of the House Military Committee.

The report declared dissatisfaction with opinions already presented to the House by other members of the committee, and announced that the signers were determined to tell "the people" the "real facts about Muscle Shoals and the so-called Ford offer."

Mr. Kearns said Messrs. Parker and Frothingham signed the report, although they had previously indicated to their minority opinion. He expected two other committee members would sign later, he said, making a total of eight Republican signatures on the report.

"Propaganda" Denounced
Declaring the belief that "the country little understands what it is that Mr. Ford is offering to do, or what, if anything, he is offering for this great plant," the signatories first denounce what they describe as "one of the most insidious propagandas that the Nation has witnessed for many a day."

Many of the Ford advocates, the report says, are honest and conscientious but have been misled as to the facts. In this connection, it points to the provision by which fertilizers would be manufactured and says that despite "persistent reports that he will compel the fertilizer manufacturers of the country to sell their product at one-half of what they are now selling it," Mr. Ford "does not agree to make fertilizers at all unless he can make them with a profit to himself."

Charge of "Joker" in Offer
The committee members declare "this is a hollow promise made to enlist the support of the farmer and not founded on any fact either contained in the contract or existing outside the contract," and charge that propagandists fail to tell the people that "the principal business of Mr. Ford, should he get this gigantic plant, would be the manufacturing of other articles, which he would be allowed to sell at any price that he might see fit."

"The only thing that is kept before the public," the report continues, "is that he is to make fertilizer and sell it cheaply to the farmer, only charging for himself a profit of 8 per cent on the production. No one has ever suggested how he could make fertilizers and sell them cheaply or what means he would employ. The hold claim is made, and Congress and the country must take the statement as absolute truth or be forever condemned by this crowd of wicked propagandists."

The properties for which Mr. Ford offers the Government \$55,000,000, the report says, already have cost the Government \$55,487,900.

SIGNOR NOVASIO CRITICIZES Y. M. C. A.

ROME, June 20.—Signor Novasio, a member of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, interpellated the Government in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the activities of the Y. M. C. A. in Italy, declaring this organization a formidable means of Evangelical proselytism and of Pan-American penetration in Europe.

The Undersecretary of the Interior replying, expressed the gratitude of Italy for the Y. M. C. A.'s philanthropic work in the war, saying the association did not make political propaganda, that it afforded perfect religious liberty and had always acted correctly and legally.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT AMHERST
AMHERST, Mass., June 20.—Vice-President Calvin Coolidge paid an unheralded visit to Amherst College today and spent an hour at the Phi Gamma Delta House, where the fraternity is holding an alumni reunion in connection with commencement. The Vice-President came by motor, and after a chat with alumni left without stating his destination. He is an alumnus of Amherst.

Are You Paying Too Much for Your Whistle?

Benjamin Franklin, as a small boy, was so anxious to have a whistle that another boy was blowing that he gave him all his pennies for it—many, many times the whistle's worth. They laughed at him and this humiliation made such an impression that whenever he saw extravagance in any form, he thought of his whistle.

Men who live at ALLERTON HOUSES, live well—they live within their means and they save. They have every advantage of the quiet and comfort of a well ordered home and the sociability of club life, at prices that spell real economy.

They know they are not paying too much for their whistle.

ALLERTON HOUSES
James B. Cushman, President
William H. Hill, Managing Director
139 East 9th St. 45 East 9th St. 42 West 21st St.
New York City
Country Club Announcement
The Allerton Country Club, Inc., at Orange Point, Westchester County is now open. Party minutes from town. Living accommodations for 200. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, riding, handball, croquet, dancing.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK TRADERS
GET SURPRISES
IN SPECULATION

In Recent Rising Market Issues of Concerns in Financial Difficulties Have Doubled in Price

The trader who bought sound stocks on their merits with the expectation of profiting through their advance in a bull market, is likely to feel considerable surprise when the stock of a company in receivership nearly doubles in price in a few days, as did United States Food Products recently when it advanced from 5 1/2 on May 29 to a high of 10 on June 1. However, it is often the case that the most speculative stocks show the greatest advance in a bull market.

The purchaser of a stock selling for a few dollars a share is taking a very considerable risk. The investor who buys American Telephone does not expect any pyrotechnics in the stock, but he is assured of income and a market for the stock at any time somewhere near what he paid for it. The trader who buys a \$100 par stock at \$10 usually expects no income, taking a real risk of heavy loss, and demands the prospect of a large market advance before he will make the commitment.

Three Interesting Groups

A selection of stocks in each of three classes, high-grade investment stocks, second-grade dividend-payers, and non-dividend-paying stocks of highly speculative character, with a study of their action in the recent bull market, develops some interesting conclusions. The stocks in the following list have been chosen more or less at random. Any of the stocks in the first list are considered real investment issues.

The second list contains irregular dividend-payers, or stocks of companies engaged in necessarily speculative businesses. Even the best of the copper stocks was not immune from doubts as to the continuance of dividends in the trying days of 1921. The third list contains stocks on which there is no possibility of dividends in the near future. All five companies were in prospect of receivership when their stocks were at their low point.

Wide Variations

The table shows the high price of each stock on May 29, the date when the averages made their recent highs; the approximate quotation on Aug. 15, last, about the low point of the recent bear market; the extreme low for each stock since Jan. 1, 1921, and the date when made:

INVESTMENT STOCKS			
Stock	May 29	Aug. 15	Ext. Low
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	75 1/2	64 1/2
Illinois Central	107 1/2	82 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	123 1/2	105 1/2	93 1/2
Am. Car & Ferry	104 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2
National Biscuit	114 1/2	102 1/2	91 1/2
SECOND-GRADE DIVIDEND-PAYERS			
Chandler	74 1/2	45 1/2	34 1/2
Famous Players	87 1/2	49 1/2	38 1/2
Marine Mid.	84 1/2	41 1/2	30 1/2
Utah Copper	69 1/2	41 1/2	30 1/2
NON-DIVIDEND-PAYERS			
Chicago & Alton	73 1/2	41 1/2	30 1/2
New Haven	31 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.	17 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2
Int'l. Azul Corp.	11 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2
U. S. Food Prod.	5 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2

Some Big Profits

The percentage of profit to a trader who bought an equal number of shares of each of these stocks at their lows on Aug. 15 respectively and sold at the top May 29 would have been as follows:

Investment group	34.8%
Second-grade group	102
Non-dividend group	102

It will be noted that in the case of the third group it was far more important to buy just at the low than in the case of the more substantial stocks. In fact, the second group, containing stocks of real merit, shows a larger profit to the man who bought when the averages were near their low. Obviously it is much easier to "sell the turn" on the averages, difficult as that is, than to do the same for a number of individual stocks. Furthermore, the risk in buying stocks of the second group was much less than in the case of the third group.

The table brings out another interesting fact. All the high-grade stocks made their low before the averages did, all the second group on or before the date when the industrial average made its extreme low, all the last group after both averages made their lows. It appears that following a depression the weakest stocks recover last but then make the most rapid advance.

ELDER STEAMSHIP
COMPANY PLACED
IN RECEIVERSHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Elder Steel Steamship Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver as the result of a bill in equity which was filed in the United States District Court on complaint of George R. Elder Jr. Liabilities of the company are reported to be \$5,336,000. Judge Manton has named Arthur E. Mittach and John B. Johnson as receivers, under bonds of \$5000 each. The court also granted an injunction to restrain all creditors, of whom the United States Shipping Board is one, from attempting to force liquidation of their claims.

The Elder Steel Steamship Company owns two steel steamships—the Deerfield and the West Catabane, operating on the Atlantic coast and the Neponset, operating on the Pacific. All three of them are subject to mortgages. Mr. Elder states that he is negotiating for \$637,375 that the company is \$1,000,000 short on charter accounts and that creditors have begun to press for payments.

BANK RAISES NEW CAPITAL

The Niagara Falls Trust Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

HESITATION IS
DISPLAYED BY THE
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, June 20.—Further weakness in the New York exchange led to caution in the making of commitments in securities on the stock exchange here today. The market lacked leadership.

There was a reaction in Mexican descriptions.

Profit-taking brought about an easier tone in the gilt-edged list. French loans were dull, following Paris. The oil group was quiet but harder. Royal Dutch was 39, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2.

Industrials also were firm, but trading was small. Hudson Bay was 7 1/2. Dollar issues were steady but changes were narrow.

Some Argentine rails were weaker. Kafirs were good with the tone confident. Rubbers were inactive and featureless.

Consols for money were 66 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 11 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, money 2 per cent; discount rates, short bills, 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

COMMERCE BOARD
COMPILATION OF
RAILWAY EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Interstate Commerce Commission compilation of earnings for April and four months ended April 30, last, of Class 1 roads (having annual operating revenues above \$1,000,000) compares:

	1921	1922
Av. mileage oper.	255,167	234,714
Passenger rev.	\$288,848,724	\$304,773,803
Freight rev.	\$2,461,307	\$6,619,150
Total oper. rev.	\$2,464,155,820	\$438,398,073
Maint. of way	\$9,122,465	\$9,998,886
Maint. of equip.	\$6,038,448	\$10,420,846
Trans. expenses	\$157,672,060	\$188,328,167
Total oper. exp.	\$206,602,973	\$228,747,899
Accrued taxes	\$24,604,143	\$21,946,290
Uncollect. rev.	\$112,910	\$9,015
Oper. income	\$55,973,145	\$55,664,856
Net op. income	\$60,271,895	\$59,656,640
Four months—		
Freight rev.	\$1,214,184,485	\$1,235,067,976
Passenger rev.	\$21,307,625	\$31,688,749
Total op. rev.	\$1,235,492,110	\$1,266,756,725
Maint. of way	\$45,808,820	\$48,128,651
Maint. of equip.	\$38,726,060	\$41,068,964
Trans. expenses	\$69,923,654	\$82,738,452
Total op. exp.	\$1,359,100,045	\$1,602,985,375
Accrued taxes	\$4,239,481	\$7,446,915
Uncollect. rev.	\$418,287	\$17,455
Oper. income	\$234,598,079	\$79,208,477
Net op. income	\$211,293,393	\$72,459,932

Includes 186 Class 1 roads and 15 switching and terminal companies.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l pns.	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. pns.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Today		
Bar silver in New York	70 1/2c	70 1/2c
Bar silver in London	26 1/2d	26 1/2d
Mexican dollars	54c	54 1/2c
Bar gold in London	94 1/2d	93 1/2d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	15 1/2c	15 1/2c
Domestic bar silver	95 1/2c	95 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	Boston	New York
Boston	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	3 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	3 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$57,000,000	\$87,100,000
Year ago today	\$61,129,604	\$73,000,000
Balances	\$17,000,000	\$23,000,000
Remittance	\$14,129,625	\$19,300,000
P. R. bank credit	\$17,047,223	\$60,600,000

Acceptance Market

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime 60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Less known banks	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30-day bills	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%

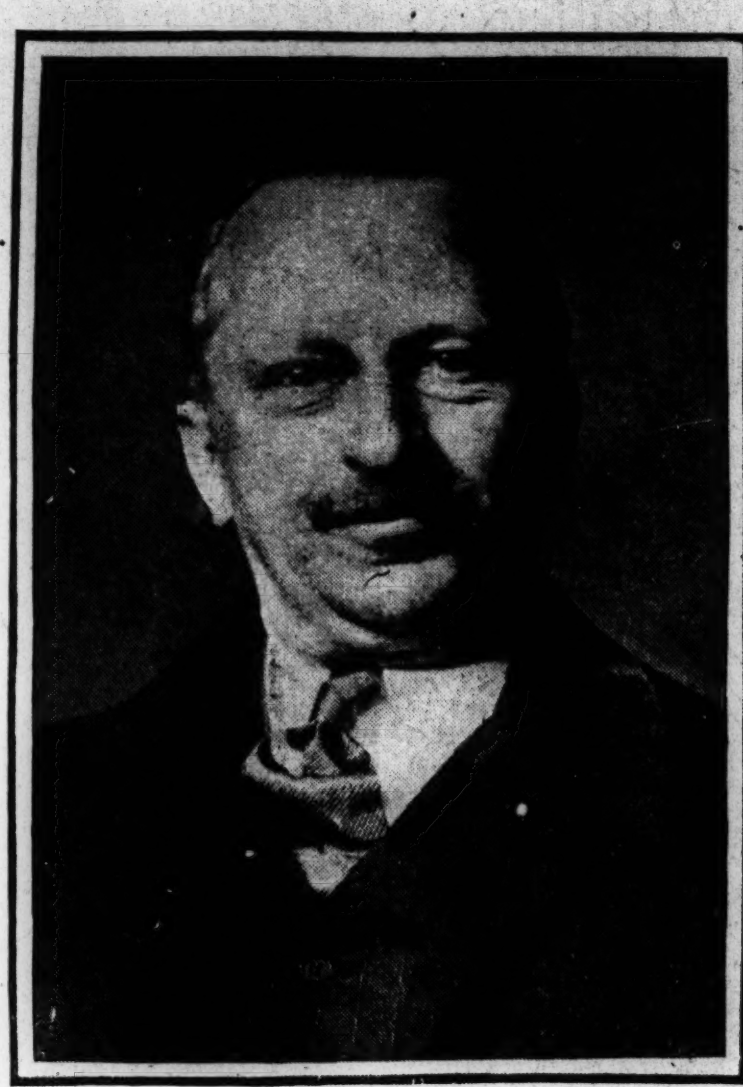
Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Belgium and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Last	Parity
Demand	\$4.42 1/2	\$4.39 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
Cables	4.43 1/2	4.40	4.86 1/2
France	8.67	8.61	10.3
Guillemets	35.25	35.12	40.2
Belgian francs	0.03125	0.03050	0.03
Lire	4.90	4.82	19.3
Swiss francs	19.00	18.88	19.3
Penetes	15.53	15.55	19.3
Belgian francs	8.16	8.15	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	0.0070	0.0075	20.26
Sweden	25.35	25.60	26.8
Denmark	21.15	21.30	26.8
Poland	1.15	1.12	26.8
Greece	3.95	4.25	19.3
Argentina	1.23	1.23	95.48
Russia	0.0750	0.0750	51.46
Hungary	0.03750	0.03750	23.80
Yugoslavia	3.350	3.35	20.30
Finland	2.15	2.16	19.30
Czechoslovakia	1.92	1.9225	20.26
Yugoslavia	3.350	3.35	20.30
Portugal	7.75	7.75	19.30
Turkey	64.00	65.25	34.40
Shanghai	79.00	80.00	108.32
Hong Kong	55.25	55.1250	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.25	45.06
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	49.84
Manila	13.8750	13.70	32.44
Cebu	13.8750	13.8250	103.42
Calcutta	29.00	29.00	35.50
*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.			

HOBART BOND OFFERING

Prudden & Company, of New York, announce an offering of \$87,000 6 per cent water works and sewer bonds of Hobart, Oklahoma, at a price to yield 5.40 per cent. Of the issue \$2000 are sewer bonds, maturing Nov. 8, 1946, and \$85,000 water bonds, due Feb. 1, 1947. The latest financial statement of Hobart shows an actual property valuation of \$4,000,000, assessed valuation of \$1,995,000, and net debt of \$1,000.



Charles H. Sabin

PERHAPS if Charles H. Sabin had not been a crack baseball player he might today be a four merchant instead of chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. The story goes that great rivalry existed between several baseball teams around Albany, N. Y., where young Sabin was employed by a four concern. To obtain his services for their nine a local bank offered him a position, little realizing that he was to show exceptional ability along banking lines.

Arrive ahead rapidly in his new work and nine years later accepted the cashiership in another Albany bank. Ultimately he returned to the National Commercial Bank, the institution with which he had started, to become vice-president and general manager. In 1907 Mr. Sabin went to New York to accept the presidency of the newly organized National Copper Bank. This bank was later merged with the Mechanics National under the name Mechanics and Metals National Bank. Mr. Sabin becoming president of the new organization. He was elected president of the Guaranty Trust Company in 1915, a position which he relinquished for his present office as chairman.

Mr. Sabin's education is the product of experience acquired in financial activities. He spent his boyhood days in Williamstown, Mass., and attended Greylock Institute near by where he was a schoolmate of H. P. Davison. In recognition of his work during the war he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

large cement works, the machinery for which was purchased in America last year, and other east coast industries are expected to be developed when the local coal becomes more accessible. Important coal mines exist on the east coast of Tasmania in an undeveloped state.

A big cement works at Launceston is also proposed, to use Great Lake power in reducing to cement limestone from Fingal, on the east coast, and Mole Creek, on the northwest coast.

The hydroelectric department of the State government is negotiating with prospective industries, one of which is a well-known American rubber company. Besides the power generated at the Great Lake, the State is producing considerable power from Lake Margaret for mining operations on the west coast, and contemplates expanding this power, in the northeast, also, where hydraulic tin mining has long been in use, a large state reservoir and power station is under consideration.

The climate of Tasmania is much more equable than that of the mainland of Australia and is better adapted to certain manufacturing enterprises. With the abundance of fuel in Tasmania and its natural resources of copper, tin, lead, and other metals, and timber, agricultural, and pastoral products, the island is certain to progress industrially at a rapid pace, despite the handicap that isolation from the mainland imposes upon it.

Hydroelectric Power Growth

Just before the war, a company in Tasmania, manufacturing carbide, decided to utilize the Great Lake for hydroelectric power, and began the development of an ambitious plan, in which it was aided by the State. In 1917 the project was turned over to the State, which has since expanded it to a great state enterprise. It is announced that within short time 50,000 horsepower will be obtained, and not many months thereafter 100,000 horsepower will be available. About half the power to be available has already been contracted for—30,000 by the Electrolytic Zinc Company, which is now using 15,000. Plenty of power, however, will be left for new industrial enterprises, some of which are now under way, with others contemplated.

Among the enterprises which will soon be completed and using Great Lake electric power are the Cadbury-Fry-Pascal chocolate works at Hobart; Burnside woolen mills at Hobart; Waterloo Chemical Co.'s works at Hobart; Kelso & Kemp woolen and worsted works at Launceston; Paton & Baldwin's woolen mills at Launceston; Australasian White Lead Company's works at Launceston; and the Tasmanian State Railway car shops at Launceston.

Fertilizer Plant Proposed

Besides the plants now in course of erection or near completion, the Electrolytic Zinc Company proposes to build a large fertilizer plant near its present zinc plant and to manufacture 5000 to 10,000 tons of high-grade fertilizer the first year, obtaining phosphates from Nauru Island, which was recently awarded to Australia and New Zealand by mandate of the League of Nations. At Maria Island, off Triabunna, the National Portland Cement Company of Australasia is about to complete a

FEDERAL RURAL
CREDITS BOARD
NOW PROPOSED

Permanent Body to Aid Farmers
Displacing War Finance
Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Formation of a federal rural credits board to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and four appointees to also constitute the Federal Rural Credits Company and take over the advancing of credits to farmers, which is now done by the War Finance Corporation, it is understood will be recommended to Congress by the farm bloc committee on rural credits.

Arthur Capper (R.) Senator from Kansas, chairman of the Senate farm bloc, appointed a committee consisting of Senators Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, Claude A. Swenson (D.) from Virginia, Edwin F. Ladd (R.) of North Dakota, Pat Harrison (D.) from Mississippi, and John B. Kendrick (D.) from Wyoming. These senators requested Herbert Myrick, draft "a comprehensive system of rural credits, safe and sound, practical and elastic, dealing adequately with all regions under their varying conditions."

Details of Proposed Plan
The plan to be submitted is epitomized as follows:

The proposed Federal Rural Credits Company is to be capitalized at \$500,000, to be reduced to \$250,000,000. The company subscribes the initial capital for one federal debenture bank in each state at the rate of \$1000 for each \$1,000,000 of value of farm property. The State invests a like sum in the debentures this bank issues secured by agricultural, live stock, commodity and real estate paper. It discounts for national or state banks co-operative agricultural associations or federal co-operative banks that become its members.

Such paper, and the debentures secured thereby, may run for six months to three years, or five years if secured on real estate. All debentures are guaranteed principal and interest by the Federal Rural Credits Company, but each debenture bank is free of any joint and several liability. The Federal Reserve System's powers for rediscounting farm paper are somewhat broadened under safe restrictions. Export credits are provided for emergencies.

Will Be of Mutual Benefit

Thus the new rural credits plan, according to the sponsor for the plan, transforms the temporary War Finance Corporation into a permanent institution, with a branch in each State through which all existing banks and co-operative associations, with others that may be organized, will safely mobilize part of their assets, credits and machinery for the service of agricultural production and orderly marketing, to the mutual welfare of all concerned and for the benefit equally of food producers and food consumers.

This plan is said to be independent of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan systems for long-term mortgages. It does not require any new appropriation by Congress, and is said to provide that the debenture bank in each state may repay its federal advance and come into sole ownership of its own members.

Another point raised is that large revenues will accrue to the United States from the new rural credits system, since profits above 6 or 8 per cent go to the Government as franchise tax.

WHEAT PRICES ARE
HIGHER IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 20.—Wheat took a moderate upturn in prices today during the early dealings, an unexpected advance in Liverpool quotations acting as the chief stimulus. A rally in sterling exchange was also a bullish factor.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4 higher, July 1.10 1/2 to 1.10 1/4 and September 1.10 1/2 to 1.11, was followed by gains all around.

Corn and oats were firmer with wheat. After opening unchanged to 1/4 higher, July 61 1/2 to 61 1/4, the corn market made a moderate general advance.

Oats started at 1/4 off to a like upturn, July 34 1/2, and then went higher for all deliveries.

Provisions responded to higher quotations on hogs.

LACKAWANNA ROAD
PLANS BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The New York, Lackawanna & Western road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$30,000,000 5 per cent first and refunding bonds, and \$5,000,000 additional common stock.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road asked authority to guarantee the principal and interest on these bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

after taxes	1,728,938	2,662,433
Net after rents	1,574,732	2,468,572
From Jan. 1:		
Oper. revenue	\$68,537,240	\$72,208,458
Oper. expenses	\$53,255,835	\$57,549,449
Net op. rev	\$15,281,405	\$14,659,009
Net after taxes	9,809,963	9,496,004
Net after rents	8,732,477	8,196,772
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHERN		
	1921	1922
Second week June.....	\$462,063	\$326
From Jan. 1.....	\$10,428,911	\$656,269
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM		
(Lines east and west)		
	1921	1922
Second week June.....	\$3,373,737	\$3,629,633
From Jan. 1.....	73,141,407	7,746,444
Increase		

SIGNS OF RECOVERY APPEAR IN HUNGARY

Economic Situation Shows
Marked Change for Better—
Trade Also Is Reviving

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 19.—The present economic situation in Hungary shows decided improvement over the conditions prevailing last year and in 1920—this in spite of the obstacles to economic recovery afforded by an adverse trade balance, reparations, and debts. This is an off-hand survey of the situation as a whole.

When it comes to analyzing the various factors responsible for conditions to day in Hungary, it is necessary first of all to consider the agricultural industry, since it must be remembered that even with only a moderately good harvest Hungary has sufficient to feed herself and some left to "trade," and that the difficulties here presented are vastly different from those encountered in an essentially industrial country.

The Hungarian harvest of 1921, on the whole, was good, notwithstanding the drought which affected adversely the whole of Europe, and was responsible for a sizable reduction of the potato and corn crops. The general cereal harvest, however, was above the average and larger quantities no doubt would have been exported had better transport facilities been available.

Peasantry Must Be Studied

In conjunction with a review of the agricultural activities of Hungary, her peasantry must be studied, and they at once reveal themselves as a powerful factor for the good or ill of the entire State. The Hungarian peasant is a hard worker and possesses an economic status considered superior to that of any similar class to be found in Europe. He is affected least of all by exchange fluctuations, he realizes that the economic condition of his country is largely dependent upon his activities and he belongs, perhaps, to the most conservative and conservative class of workers in all Europe.

As mentioned above, the agricultural classes view the variations of the exchange with comparative indifference since they always are able to obtain the market value for their wares. On the other hand, a rise in the value of the krona benefits state servants and others with a fixed remuneration, but has a disastrous effect on many of the smaller manufacturers and traders. This will be understood when it is realized that a ton of raw materials bought when the krona rate was, say, 2500 to the pound sterling, would be sold at a loss when the krona appreciated to, say, 1000 to the pound. Thus last year's temporary improvement in the krona was favorable to individuals with fixed incomes, unfavorable to manufacturers and merchants and of no material interest to the agrarian classes.

No Little Improvement Shown
Regarding Hungary's foreign trade, considerable improvement was shown

during 1921 over that of 1920, in spite of the difficulties of an unstable exchange and the import and export licenses. As a market, Hungary is open to all kinds of manufactured goods, and it is noteworthy that Hungarian trade with England is the next largest in volume to that with Austria and Czechoslovakia combined, first, and Germany, second. From Britain, Hungary's chief imports are manufactured woolen goods, and footwear and leather, together with a certain amount of metal products and manufactured rubber goods. In exchange for these, Britain is receiving foodstuffs in the form of poultry and dairy products. Export trade with other countries automatically will increase with the improvement in transport facilities imposed by the new State. There is certainly a better outlook for Hungary's export trade with western Europe, including Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, especially in the shape of cereals and other foodstuffs; but the pressure put on eastern customers, Bulgaria and Rumania, which before 1914 absorbed an immense quantity of Hungarian engineering products, has been blocked effectually, not only by the restrictions of the Succession State but also by the uncertainty of the eastern markets. Thus for Hungary's output of electrical apparatus, and for her railroad equipment there now is practically no market.

Barriers to Extensive Trade

The unstable economic and financial condition of the central European states, and the obstacles to trade afforded by the Government constitute the chief difficulties in the way of extensive trade in Hungary. Hungary is in urgent need of almost all kinds of manufactured articles, especially iron and steel products, leather goods and domestic wares. Hungary's own manufacturing industries are recovering but are yet incapable of supplying even the Nation's own needs, let alone an export business. Hungarian manufacturers now will buy only sufficient raw materials to fill orders already booked and show no inclination to risk losses incurred by exchange fluctuations between the time of placing an order and receipt of the goods.

On the other hand, once manufactured articles are introduced into the country, they will find a ready market and it generally will be found that the Hungarian customer is as satisfactory to deal with as any in Europe.

PALESTINE CENSUS RETURNS

JERUSALEM, May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The official returns are published here of the result of the census of the population of Palestine on Jan. 1, 1922. According to the figures there were in the district of Jerusalem 137,457 Moslems, 37,063 Christians and 13,784 Jews. In the district of Jaffa, 119,407 Moslems, 15,250 Christians, 25,378 Jews. The whole population was 761,796. The population on March 31, 1919, was 647,830. The Moslem population increased by 70,271, the Christian by 25,549, and the Jewish by 15,963. The population of the city of Jerusalem increased from 80,000 to 84,000, the population of Jaffa from 40,000 to 45,100 and the population of Haifa from 20,000 to 34,100.

RAILWAY WORKERS IN ENGLAND READY TO FIGHT CUT IN WAGES

Shippers' Demands for Lower Freight Rates Serves to
Focus Anew Attention on Impending Labor Conflict

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23.—A wage situation, both interesting and difficult, has arisen on the British railways. Their boards of directors are being pressed by manufacturers and traders to concede further reductions in carriage charges, on the ground that British industry is hampered seriously by the existing high rates. The directors reply that they can give no substantial relief to the traders while their labor cost remains so heavy. In this respect, the position is the same as in America, but there is one important factor in Great Britain which does not exist in the United States.

When a national railway strike was threatened, the Government then in control negotiated, without the concurrence of railway directors or managers, an agreement with the railway unions providing for wage fluctuations on a sliding scale according to the cost of living. The main feature of this agreement was the "stop wage," that is to say, a stated sum which wages should not fall, whatever the ultimate cost of living might be.

Standards Had Been Low

The percentage above 1914 wages represented by this stop wage varied in different grades, because the avowed purpose was to put an end to the admittedly low wage standards before the war, for until this agreement was concluded, the were many inequalities and anomalies. For instance, an extremely low wage had been paid to shunters, whose work is arduous and dangerous, so their new stop wage was set at a figure relatively high.

Consequently, the stop wage is in some instances more than 100 per cent above the basic wage of 1914. In comparatively few cases is it less than 100 per cent. But the critics of the railway directors, in the matter of high freight charges, take no account of the intention of the Government in 1920 to improve the economic standard of the railwaymen. They argue that as the cost of living is now down to 80 per cent over 1914, there is no justification for continuance of the railwaymen's agreement. This feeling is gaining strength. A factor contributing to this is the cry of the coal miners' leaders that in view of the inability of that industry to pay higher wages, the cost of living must be reduced in every possible way so that the miners may get above the poverty line again.

Comparisons Being Made

The miners' leaders assert that they do not wish to bring down the wages of anyone else, but it is inevitable under the circumstances that individual comparisons should be made between the 37s. per week of a South Wales col-

liery laborer and the 50s. per week of the lowest paid railwayman.

The railway directors and managers have made it quite clear that they have never acquiesced in the Government agreement, and they declare that wages must fall substantially below the stop figures in that agreement. At the same time, they are aware of the fact that the railwaymen's unions are in a stronger position financially than almost any other union, that any definite proposal to revise this agreement would provoke a storm, and that any instant attempt at present to reduce wages would, in all probability, bring about a strike. Some grades, but not all, have reached the stop wage, and the more cautious managers take the view that it would be wise to wait until the cost of living has fallen still further, and until the financial position of the railway companies has improved before suggesting reductions.

A high official of one of the largest companies, discussing the subject recently with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that sooner or later a revision of the agreement must come, as industry could not stand a continuance of the heavy freight burden, which in turn was inevitable so long as the companies had to meet the enormous increase in labor cost due to high wages and introduction of the eight-hour day.

Hoped to Avoid Strike

"We hope," he said, "that we shall be able to get something done without strike." This view also was set forth in an official form recently in a memorandum issued by the railway managers' committee, which expressed a belief that the position was appreciated by the railway unions, and that by accepting some reductions, the men would help in the resuscitation of the trade of the country. On the other hand, the railwaymen's leaders, and especially C. T. Cramp, the industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, which has nearly 500,000 members, declare that they will oppose any attempt to go back to pre-war conditions, while the official organ of this union declares that the standard of living of railwaymen remained too long below a reasonable point of subsistence.

Consequently, the journal adds, any attempt to go down to the standard of living which has been established will be resisted. Meetings of branches of the unions in all parts of the country are passing resolutions in support of this attitude. These declarations do not, however, rule out the possibility of a compromise between the stop wages and the 1914 amounts, and it is expected that before long the companies will make a formal approach to the unions.

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Englishman Struck by Fervor

Characterizing Speeches

DUBLIN, May 19 (Special Correspondence).—An Englishman visiting the Irish capital gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions after attending a session of the Dail Eireann. "It is, perhaps, difficult for an Englishman, accustomed to the dignified traditions of the Mother of Parliaments," he said, "to give entirely just or unprejudiced views of a body which, it must be admitted, is inexperienced in the art of government, but whose inexperience is counterbalanced to a large extent by an obvious sincerity of purpose."

"The assembly seemed to consist of a typical collection of Irishmen, dressed largely in ordinary tweed suits and wearing soft collars. In most of the speeches, even if they began somewhat mildly, the Irish nature very soon broke through, and the fervor of expression which ensued often seemed humorous to an English observer, though it was meant to be most serious."

"That the members took the business seriously enough there could be no possible doubt, and truly the questions on hand fully warranted such an attitude. The ending of the civil war in which the country is engaged, the confiscation of rights and property, as well as the formation of a Coalition Government consisting of all parties who would work shoulder to shoulder and would adequately represent the interests of the people, are questions which the most experienced statesman could hardly tackle lightly. Mere politics were discounted by many of the speakers, who referred to the memorandum from the army officers, appealing for a cessation of civil strife, as shaming politicians who at such a crisis were bartering for seats."

"Certainly I feel it is unwise for an Englishman to make any rash decision with regard to the Irish Peace Treaty and its effects without making some effort to understand the character and point of view of the Irishman, and it is equally impossible to do that from a mere perusal of the Press. Whether one is inclined to agree with the Provisional Government or not, it would seem that since this Government is in being, and is making an apparent attempt to restore and preserve peace and order in Ireland, it may safely and wisely be given every opportunity to make good its endeavors without interference."

POLISH MINORITIES SEEKING PROTECTION

WARSAW, May 23 (Special Correspondence).—The opposition groups in the Polish Sejm are trying to obtain the support of the Peasants' Party against the reactionary election ordinances project which has been submitted by the Constitution Commission and the effect of which, if adopted by the Sejm, will be to deprive the national minorities in the country, who are dependent mainly on the urban population of the greater part of their representation. The negotiations which have been conducted so far appear to promise that the Peasants' Party will agree to join in the opposition to the ordinances, and it is probable that the project will be referred back to the Constitution Commission with a recommendation in favor of a larger representation of the urban constituencies which will meet the demands of the national minorities.

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Concerning Unhappy Commentators

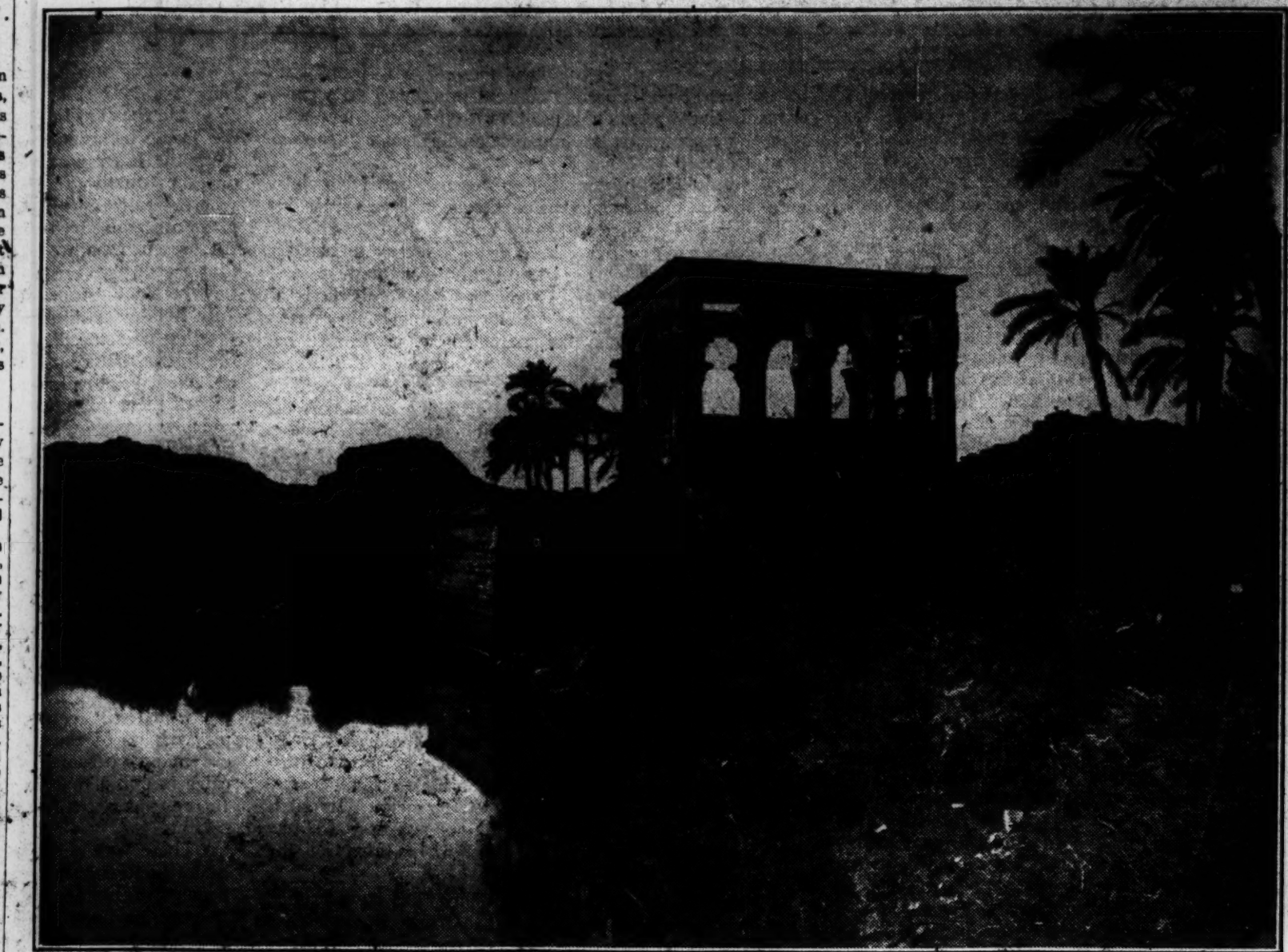
THERE is a good deal of solemn nonsense written about books, more preciosity about them, as though the printing of a book automatically endowed it with mysterious quantities. The lay public that is asked to pay for these appreciations would have some little justification were it to ask that the ecstasies be abated and were it to point out that a good many books are no more than so many sheets of paper held together with glue and thread and too kindly protected by pasteboard and muslin. There is nothing sacred about a book, as mere paper and ink. Some books could easily be missed.

But this does not excuse the transgression of those that deface books by writing in the margin, correcting the text, and after "Finis," giving the world the benefit of a personal criticism usually scrawled in pencil and usually valueless or worse.

Let us be fair: It is a temptation sometimes to write comments in books, and when they belong to you do as you like with them, for you have only your shuddering conscience to reckon with. If you are intending to use a book for a lecture, or in writing another book, or a magazine article, it is then a tool, and may be handled accordingly. The French books bound in paper are much easier to use in this way. One marks them and scores them and flattens them out with a happy carelessness. The author would not object; he would probably not be seriously annoyed were he to discover that you had marginally exclaimed, "Beautiful and true!" "A remarkable grouping of facts." "Better expressed than Chateaubriand could have done it" (for Homer or Mr. Robert W. Chambers, as you might prefer). These artless raptures will meet with but faint rebuke.

But we are talking now, mind you, of your own books. When it becomes a question of somebody else's books, the affair marches differently. It is with a feeling of wonder that we see books in a public library, not consciously defaced, but with these important annotations. The reader that supplies the missing link in the chain of knowledge, the "impossible" of correct punctuation, the obvious with a fatuous correction that almost persuades one to be a phonetic speller.

If this annotator could write the beautiful hand that Melancthon wrote in beautiful ink on beautiful paper, and say something in the doing of it, he might escape the censure. But he does not. He cannot, for he is a fat cousin to the "gentleman" that is always discovering Shakespeare. So he pencils loose words in the page margins of perfectly well-behaved



Pharaoh's Bed, Philae

novels or essays or histories. He has spoiled the looks of the book; next, he has treated as his own what is not his own; and next, he has shown the public that he is not wise.

As to serious annotators, ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are mere or less scholars and only treat their own books in this way. We may call all men scholars who read to learn, but the man who has worked up some particular branch of knowledge makes notes in his books that are worth while. They are his reasoned reflections and may mean our improvement. There they are, compactly written, showing labor and care and giving you the delightful feeling that here is some one talking to you about that particular book; he evidently had a thought about it that he deemed worth setting down and here you have it in the original package.

Far different is he with his serious and many notes from those who are referred to in this passage from Richard Auldridge, whom we better know as Richard de Bury, the author of *Philobiblon* five hundred years ago. He thus speaks: "But the handling of books is especially to be forbidden to those shameless youths, who as soon as they have learned to form the shapes of letters, straightway, if they have the opportunity, become unhappy commentators, and wherever they find an extra margin about the text, punish it with monstrous alphabets, or if any other frivolity strikes their fancy, at once their pens begin to write it." Those rascal clad youths in the north of England that did not know how to treat a book in the fourteenth century have too many descendants who treat twentieth century books in much the same way.

There is also the book that looks as though it had never been used. Of course, we do not expect a first folio Shakespeare to be knocking about in the hammock, but there are books that look cold and lifeless, and uninteresting because no hand ever touches them. The duster sometimes flicks their bindings perhaps, but no one reads them or opens them, even to deface them. It is not the fault of the books, it is the fault of the owner, who has bought them as he would a bust of Pericles or of Mr. Gladstone. They are so much furniture, not reading matter, and there they are right shut in glass bookcases. Such books generally have chilly, gilt lettering on the backs and have the same woollen charm as a hard-stuffed horse-hair sofa. Your hankering may be for the same authors, but in homelier bindings, and of a size and weight that balance in your hand. For actual enjoyment you want no full dress books. But the pages of these books are just as much "forbidden" to "shameless youths" and "unhappy commentators."

J. H. S.

The Southernwood Child

It was hot and fatiguing on the Wiltshire Downs, and when I had toiled to the highest point of a big hill where a row of noble Scotch firs stood at the roadside, I was glad to get off my bicycle and rest in the shade. Fifty or sixty yards from the spot where I sat on the bank on a soft carpet of dry grass and pine-needles, there was a small, old, thatched cottage, the only human habitation in sight except the little village at the foot of the hill, just visible among the trees a mile ahead. An old woman in the cottage had doubtless seen me going by, for she now came out into the road, and, shading her eyes with her hand, peered curiously at me. With her, watching me too, was a little mite of a boy; and after they had stood there a while he left her and went into the cottage garden, but presently came out into the road again and walked slowly towards me. It was strange

to see that child in such a place! He had on a scarlet shirt or blouse, wide lace collar, and black knickerbockers and stockings; but it was his face rather than his clothes that caused me to wonder. Rarely had I seen a more beautiful child; such a delicate rose-colored skin, and fine features, eyes of pure intense blue, and such shining golden hair.

He walked past me very slowly, a sign of southernwood in his hands, then, after going by he stopped and turned, and approaching me in a shy manner and without saying a word, offered me the little pale green feathery spray. I took it and thanked him, and we entered into conversation. He loved the flowers, both garden and wild, but above everything he loved the birds; he watched them to find their nests; there was nothing he liked better than to look at the little spotted eggs in the nest. He could show me a nest if I wanted to see one, only the little bird was sitting on her egg. He was six years old, and that cottage was his home—he knew no other; and the old bent woman standing there in the road was his mother. They didn't keep a pig, but they kept a yellow cat, only he was lost now; he had gone away, and they didn't know where to find him. He went to school now; he walked all the way there, by himself, and all the way back every day. It was very hard at first, because the other boys laughed at and played him, but he never cried, and always hit them back, and now they were beginning to leave him alone. His father was named Mr. Job. . . . And he had two sisters; one was Susan; she was married and had three big girls; and Jane was married, too, but had no children. They lived a great way off. So did his brother, his name was Jim, and he was a great fat man and sometimes came from London, where he lived, to see them. He didn't know much about Jim; he was very slight, but not with mother. Those two would shut themselves up together and talk and talk, but no one knew what they were talking about. He would write to mother, too; but she would always hide the letters and say to father: "It's only from Jim; he says he's very well—that's all." But they were very long letters, so he must have said more than that.

Thus he prattled, while I, to pay him for the southernwood, drew figures of the birds he knew best on the leaves I tore from my note-book and gave them to him. He thanked me very prettily and put them in his pocket. "And what is your name?" I asked. He drew himself up before me and, in a clear voice, pronouncing the words in a slow measured manner, as if repeating a lesson, he answered: "Edmund Jasper Donisthorpe Stanley Overington."

The name so astonished me that I remained silent for quite two minutes during which I repeated it to myself many times to fix it in my memory. . . . And so we parted, but I never see a plant or sprig of southernwood, nor inhale its cedarwood smell, which one does not know whether to like or dislike, without recalling the memory of that miraculous cottage child with a queer history and numerous names.

—W. H. Hudson, in "A Traveller in Little Things."

Poe

His was the master's magic; every chord He touched gave forth a throb of melody; No music welled whereof he was not lord, Whether he sang some city by the sea, Or some strange, palace built of Flery; Me, the spell of immaterial chimes Into his fabric; e'en the midnight bird An unforgetten word Breathed through his charmed rhymes. —Clinton Scollard

Wady Halfa, the Valley of Wonders

FROM Cairo to Luxor, to Assuan, to the border of the Sudan, is a journey through a valley of wonders. It can be made by train in a day, but to be appreciated fully the valley must be seen from a comfortable Nile steamer or from a "dahabiyeh"—a luxury which involves a three weeks' trip. In the valley is the real Egypt—the Egypt that lives as it did over forty centuries ago, the Egypt of history.

The first place of outstanding archaeological interest during the journey is Beni-Hasan, where, hewn out of the living rock and commanding a vast expanse of river and plain, are a number of beautiful tombs of nobles of the XIIIth dynasty. On the plaster walls of the interiors every kind of household and outdoor activity is portrayed with a vigor, an exactitude, and a delicacy that is astonishing when it is realized that the work was all done over four thousand years ago. Two days later the traveller reaches Wady Halfa, whose pleasant ride through flowering fields leads to Abydos and the temple of Seti I and Rameses II. In these, and particularly in the temple of Seti I, the main feature is the beauty of the reliefs, lightly and delicately cut in gleaming white limestone.

The next halt is at Denderah, which marks the site of the classical Temple and is famous for its wonderfully preserved temple. And then Luxor—the most exquisite spot in Egypt—and the center of all Egyptian antiquity. The Luxor and Karnak temples, the tombs of the Kings, the Colossi, and the great valley redolent of Egypt's barbaric splendor, constitute one of the sights of the world.

After Luxor and between Assuan are the three great temples of the Esneh, Edfu, and Kom Ombo. The first is a temple of late date, and bears the names of some of the Roman emperors. The second, with its two grand towers over a hundred feet high, is splendid in its magnificence. Kom Ombo is chiefly remarkable for its perfect site; it must have been chosen by some genius who saw in an imaginative moment the commanding view over plain and river. Assuan is the end of the first stage of the journey, and like Luxor, deserves detailed consideration by the traveler.

Lower Nubia has a treasure all her own. Here is Philae, once the most attractive of the Nile temples, now owing to the dam, almost submerged for many months in the year. It can be seen during the late summer and up to December. But if the dam has drowned Philae, it has made amends by providing the visitor with a mile of solid masonry that deserves more than a passing glance. The Nubian scenery is rather different from that below Assuan. Cultivation only appears as a narrow strip between desert and river. Granite hills and befitting rocks alternate with golden sand.

After Philae are various smaller temples, but the first point of real interest is Bab el Kalabshah, where there are two temples, one Ptolemaic, and much the same as at Kom Ombo and the other a small rock temple of the period of Rameses II, notable for the extraordinary vigor and variety of its reliefs. Later on the traveller reaches Wadi Sebous, or the Valley of the Lions, so called from the avenue of sphinxes that lead to the temple. At Amada is a small temple, estimated to be about four thousand years old, with some well executed reliefs and paintings. But the masterpiece of Nubia—and perhaps the traveller may consider it the greatest of all in the Nile Valley—is the wonderful rock temple of Abu Simbel, with its noble terrace and the three huge Colossi; it is as wonderful within as without, with eight lesser statues of the king, many

reliefs of Rameses and his conquests, and the marvelous inner shrine where the king sits among the gods; later comes Wady Halfa and the second contract. But it is fitting to leave the Nile Valley bearing away thoughts not of the hurried exit from steamers and trains (for the Sudan), but of the classical Abocis About Simbel, the gem of Egypt.

From Tennyson's Talk

T. One should not lay stress on these oddities and angularities of great men. They should never be hawked about.

T. "Break, break" was made one early summer morning, a Lincolnshire lane. "Crossing the Bar" cost me five minutes one day last November.

T. At ten years of age I wrote an epic poem of great length—it was in the "Marmion" style. I used to rush about the fields, with a stick for a sword and fancied myself a conqueror advancing upon an enemy's country.

I pressed the Poet more than once to put on record his own interpretation of passages in "In Memoriam" and others which needed the authority of his own explanation. "Surely you took 'four-square to all the winds that blow' from Dante's Ben tetrangolo al colpi della Ventura?"

"No, it was not in my mind." Again, I quoted the expression, "hollow shapes enclosing hearts of flame," thinking it had arisen from Beckford's "Vathek." The answer was "No, merely spectral visions."

T. Some of my poems depend on single sayings, single lines which have served me for a theme. My poem of "The Brigand" is founded on a story told in the Autobiography of that great and gallant gentleman, Walter Scott.

T. Have you observed a solism in Milton's "Erebus"?

But let my due feet never fail To walk the studios cloistered pale, And love the high embowed roof With antique pillars massy proof, etc.

He was fond of talking about great pictures and fine sculpture. Birket Foster joined us one day, and Tennyson asked him to define the word "picturesque," and to say why tumbledown cottages in the Isle of Wight were such favorite subjects with painters. B. F. answered that it was the breaking of the straight line. We talked of Frederick Walker, and B. F. told us many stories of his wit and conscientiousness. "I mean to paint a picture," said he, "the keynote of which is to be on-or-seed."

Great sailors and soldiers were very favorite subjects. The Poet had personally known well one naval officer who had served with Nelson.

T. Among many odd letters I have received, an American curate wrote to me that he made a sudden resolution one Sunday that he would read "The Charge of the Light Brigade" instead of his ordinary sermon. An old Dorsetshire soldier who had fought at Balacava happened to be in the congregation, though the preacher was unaware of the fact. The verses had the happy result of the soldier giving up a bad, reckless life, and completely reforming. My poem was never meant to convey any spiritual lesson, but the very curious fact of the chance soldier and the parson's sudden resolution has often set me thinking.—"Tennyson and His Friends," edited by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

The Self-Same Tune

The children were shouting together And racing along the sands, A glimmer of dancing shadows, A drol-like flutter of hands. The stars were shouting in heaven, The sun was chasing the moon: The game was the same as the children's, They danced to the self-same tune. A. E.

True Idealism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE idealism makes salvation possible to humanity. Through-out all history it has proved itself to be the indestructible light in human consciousness that has urged and urged for purer motives and better lives. The thought of mankind has been slow—too slow—to acknowledge the wonderful and inspiring influence of true idealism. Mankind should more often remember these words of warning found in Proverbs: "Where there is no vision, the people perish." This vision is nothing else than the inspiration of a true ideal.

Unless instructed by Christian Science, we do not get the right view of ideals. The urging in us of true idealism is the constant desire to find and to have an irremovable basis for right reasoning, and thus to be safe from the destruction which the physical senses are constantly holding before us. Of such idealism Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 205), "This idealism connects itself with spiritual understanding, and so makes God more supreme in consciousness, man more His likeness, friends more faithful, and enemies harmless." True idealism is, therefore, forever with mankind. It cannot be obstructed in its operations. It is like the light of the sun: we may close our eyes against it, but we know that the light is still all around us.

That humanity as a whole does not suspect the nature of true idealism is also proved from the fact that mankind has never looked for science to have anything to do with idealism, nor expected to find science and true idealism at one; for to the thought that science must be based materially, idealism seems the very antipode of science. Now, though many men of great renown have seen the value of idealism, it remained for a New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, to perceive the unity that exists between idealism and science, and finally to prove that Christian Science is the Science of a practical or demonstrable idealism. "True idealism," she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 217), "is a divine Science, which combines in logical sequence, nature, reason, and revelation."

Since, then, true idealism and Science agree, are at one—it is plain that idealism is wholly spiritual, and never material. This is the very reason why the so-called practical man who believes only in himself—that is to say, who believes only in the evidence before the physical senses—has continually spurned idealism. Into this denial of true idealism he has put the entire force of his belief in matter, the entire gamut of sin and disease, of mad ambition, unrestrained greed, sensuality, and wrong desire. Thus, the denial of lofty ideals became the fashion among mankind in general. When all went smoothly and the senses were sufficed with material things, high ideals were flouted, and men who spoke of them were scorned or held in derision. Why strive to attain unselfish and high ideals, the

nations and people seemed to say, when matter is pleasant and the senses are lulling us to sleep or beckoning us to increase our material pleasures?

So, true ideals were abandoned; for no high ideal can be held very long by anyone entertaining a love for matter, or giving way to spiritual laziness. "Eat and drink; for tomorrow we die," is essentially the language of those who have no true ideals. The shock, however, has come; and suffering has somewhat awakened humanity to the fact that not only are higher ideals necessary as a theory, but all must strive to fulfill them, even as a matter of self-preservation. Into the practical idealism which Christian Science inculcates there enter the qualities of God; hence, it is obvious that this idealism makes for the permanency of all that is good.

The suffering of the world must, therefore, lead to a higher idealism. So it has ever been. Did not the suffering of the Hebrew people, consequent upon their wrongdoing, force them to take higher steps and yield more and more to a true idealism, which finally culminated in the life of Christ Jesus? And was not the Master, without question, the greatest practical idealist that ever lived?

So we may properly ask what is a practical idealist? A practical idealist is one who begins all of his reasoning or thinking, not with matter but with Spirit, God, since the basis of all true idealism and Science is God. True idealism permits of no false reasoning in premise or conclusion; hence, it begins and ends with God, for to true idealism there is but one God, one Spirit or Mind, one Science. Practical idealism, therefore, continually denies matter; is opposed to matter as reality or the basis of anything. Its position in regard to matter is stated by Mrs. Eddy on page 468 of Science and Health: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." Hence, from time immemorial there has been and will continue to be war between the claims of matter and true idealism, and until every thought shall be brought into obedience to Christ.

Christian Science has brought to humanity a clearly understood idealism, so that none may say, "I do not understand;" for all may avail themselves of this Science, this river of Life. And true idealism, practiced, overcomes sin, heals the sick, and elevates all mankind spiritually.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922

EDITORIALS

STUDENTS of international affairs, particularly as those affairs relate to the practices of modern diplomacy,

Putting Diplomacy to the Test

will watch with interest the developments which will follow the probable agreement among the Government of Mexico and the creditors of Mexico in the United States and in Europe. Authoritative announcement is made of the successful ending of the conference in New York between Adolfo de la Huerta, Finance Minister in President Obregon's Cabinet, and representatives of international bankers who hold bonds and other securities representing something like \$500,000,000 in debts owing by Mexico, at which satisfactory arrangements were tentatively made by which payments to the creditors will be resumed. It is said that the agreement awaits only the approval of President Obregon to become binding. Assuming that official sanction of the plan will be forthcoming, Mexico sees the immediate prospect of standing before the world with her credit restored and with her financial affairs on an equal basis with many other nations. The action, if it is made final, will purge her of default and place her industries and her railroads on a "going" basis.

Now all this is interesting to those not especially interested in the financial problems which have concerned Señor de la Huerta and the bankers, because of the apparent hope on the part of the Mexican Government that recognition of the Obregon regime will follow the re-establishment of the national credit. They have proceeded, evidently upon the theory generally accepted in business, that a person is all right as long as he pays his debts. The theory is a tolerably sound one, it must be admitted, but it is not quite certain that it is safe to apply it too broadly. The making of satisfactory financial arrangements with her creditors was made no part of the conditions which Secretary Hughes imposed upon Mexico as necessary of fulfillment as a precedent to the recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States. Yet it has been hinted that the expectation in Mexico City is that the adjustment arranged by Señor de la Huerta will go far toward bringing about the desired resumption of friendly relations with all the nations which have held aloof since the overthrow of Carranza.

It remains to be seen just how much weight this settlement with the banker creditors of Mexico will have with the Washington Government, and, subsequently, with the large and small European powers outside of Germany and Holland, the only creditor nations who have already accorded recognition to President Obregon. It has been said, possibly without justification, that the dollar is the chief influencing factor in modern diplomacy, which has been taken to mean that those nations able to pay for what they have bought and for those things they may desire to buy in the future, are regarded as those "most friendly nations" in the lists of neighbors and associates.

But Mexico has much besides her restored credit to commend herself as a member of the great family of nations. She appears to have established, and she seems able to maintain, a stable government—a government, as well, which is representative of the people. Yet she has, either stubbornly or otherwise, failed and refused to comply with the unequivocal conditions prescribed by Mr. Hughes as necessary in paving the way for recognition. Señor Obregon has pleaded inability, because of constitutional limitations, to comply with those demands. He has made a convincing brief in support of his contention, and has presented his case in a temperate and convincing manner. Yet the impasse created by the virtual ultimatum of the Washington State Department continues. One wonders if the barred door is to be opened with a silver key. It cannot remain forever closed. Other European nations, no matter how friendly they may be with the United States, will scarcely care to continue to disregard Mexico's request for recognition. Perhaps it will be concluded that Mexico has given sufficient proof of her willingness to deal as generously as possible with all her friends everywhere, and that this pledge will be accepted at even more than its face value.

It is just a little embarrassing to Americans who are tempted to acclaim, at times, the virtues of their chosen representatives and servants and to boast their adherence to the broad platforms of democracy, to apprehend those same gentlemen in such a breach of political deportment as that disclosed by the partisan scramble for the spoils which is now going on in Washington. There seems absolutely nothing to justify the unseemly action of that clique of Republican officials, apparently the friends and champions of unsatisfied office-seekers, who have seen fit to embarrass the Administration and their own party by defying department heads, if not the President himself, in demanding a reapportionment of profitable places in the administrative bureaus.

The people of the United States have quite generally outgrown the belief that all the spoils of office belong to the victors. The governmental machinery has become too ponderous, too complex, to permit of its proper use and utilization by novices. Administrative processes are as intricate and as important as are executive or judicial functions, and it has long been recognized that there can never again be witnessed, with the changing fortunes of partisan warfare, the "clean sweeps" which were once the pride and boast of the "unterrified" and the "unreconstructed" political managers. Secretary Mellon, against whose department the campaign of the reorganizers is chiefly directed, has made this perfectly plain.

He says, in answer to the demands of the job hunters, that the interests of the party in power are sufficiently protected if those in authority, those responsible for directing administrative policies, are in harmony with the President and his Cabinet. There, apparently, is the essence of all political reform. No longer in the United States do the people respond to the once-acclaimed campaign cry, "Turn the rascals out!" Experience has taught that it is difficult sometimes to know which way to turn or whom to turn out. Some unfortunate mistakes have been made in the past. It is not always safe to move too quickly in the dark.

It is altogether a wholesome sign of the times that those in whom administrative and executive authority is vested have come to realize that places in the public service are not mere chattels in which the accredited servants of the people may traffic at will. It has come to be understood, in carrying on the affairs of the Government, as in the conduct of private business, that the thing to be sought is integrity and efficiency, and a willingness to serve. Mr. Mellon has given convincing proof that he will not stoop to the work of a political executioner in order that the selfishness of his partisans may be appeased. It is the hope of every friend of President Harding that he will make it clear at once that he disapproves, now or at any other time, of the exhibition of selfish partisanship in an attempt to disorganize departmental personnel.

A FEW days after the breakdown of Japan's negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic at Tairen, Mr. Matsushima, the principal Japanese delegate, declared: "I insist that evacuation from Siberia is impossible, since the failure of the Dairen Conference, and, furthermore, I believe that the present garrison is insufficient." Liberal Japan was keenly disappointed when the Dairen Conference failed, after eight months of deferred

hopefulness, and it accounted Mr. Matsushima's declaration, addressed directly to the refractory opposition press, as no better than a slap in the face. Admiral Baron Kato, the new Premier of Japan, is no liberal, but a much sounder Siberian policy is expected of him by liberals on both sides of the Pacific than that which did as much as any one thing to undermine the prestige of the Takahashi Ministry.

In the first place, Baron Kato is an experienced veteran at Japan's foreign policy. He was Foreign Minister in the Okuma Cabinet, which in 1915 disagreeably surprised the world with the famous twenty-one demands on China. It is now known that the Cabinet of that day did its best behind the scenes to stem the high tide of adventure by the Japanese war lords and financiers, who were bent on even a more arrogant attack on China's sovereignty than the text of the Okuma demands revealed. Japan's responsible politicians learned much from that episode, and Kato, though he was soon afterwards elevated to the House of Peers, ceased to be a prominent figure in Japan's life till he was chosen last year to be, in effect, Japan's principal delegate at the Disarmament Conference at Washington. His adroit and universally successful diplomacy on that occasion fully restored his political fortunes, though those who knew him had admitted all along that he was the ablest and most formidable figure in Japanese political life.

Kato thus comes in with a strong analogy to M. Poincaré in France, less of a party man than the French Premier, but unquestionably the ablest of the nationalists, and with a powerful hold on the popular imagination. So far he has said little about Siberia, but he said a great deal about it in Washington. He told the Conference that Japan's policy was "firmly fixed on the essential basis of 'respecting the territorial integrity of Russia,' and that such military occupation as she had been obliged to assume 'shall naturally come to an end as a satisfactory settlement is come to with a responsible Russian Government.'" Secretary Hughes also made America's position equally clear, though it differed in no essential respect from the exceedingly plain-spoken note of May 31, 1921, wherein the State Department informed Japan that its "continued occupation of the strategic centers of Eastern Siberia . . . and the establishment of a civil administration, which inevitably lends itself to misconception and antagonism—tends rather to increase than to allay the unrest and disorder in that region."

Certainly Japan has had enough of "misconception and antagonism" in Eastern Siberia. Petrov, the chief delegate of the Chita Government at Dairen, left that truncated conference so incensed that he has ever since bitterly opposed the resumption of negotiations in any form whatsoever, and his chief, Medvedev, executive head of the Far Eastern Republic, has allowed the Delta News Bureau, Chita's exceedingly up-to-date propagandist organization, to conduct a campaign of bitter antagonism toward Japan, such as is usually only permitted toward a military enemy. His latest accusation is that Japan has succeeded in leasing the Ussuri Railway, the terminus line of the Trans-Siberian, which would place permanently in Japan's hands the overland trade access to the eastern seaboard and to China. Whether the Vladivostok Government of Merkuloff, represented as Japan's protégé, has shared in this transfer is not known; but Chita's plain accusation is that it had a hand in it, and certainly the return of Merkuloff to power, after his unexplained absence of more than a month, gives color to the renewal of vitality in this otherwise hard-pressed régime.

Kato's courageous course will be to make good some of his Washington pledges toward Siberia as one of his first official acts. The Chita Government has been offensive, and its temper is still quite disagreeable. In a country whose diplomacy is so psychological as Japan's that is a great obstacle. But Premier Kato knows, as do few other Japanese, the emphasis which public opinion in America puts on a just Siberian settlement. The

Japanese press has loyally upheld the national "face," but it, too, has given its cordial consent in advance to a generous initiative, which cannot hurt Japanese honestly-won trade prospects, but can incalculably raise Japanese prestige.

Beyond Chita, of course, lies Moscow, but if Russia's arrogance is moderated at The Hague, the repercussion in Siberia will be sure and immediate. Japan has shown that she can carry out that difficult military maneuver called "evacuation" by her thoroughly workmanlike departure from Shantung. Evacuation from Siberia is a more complicated problem, but its meaning is the same, and its aid to Japan's good name in the world will be even greater.

DURING the war, with the greatly increased cost of living, the question as to what really constituted a "living wage" naturally claimed attention more insistently than probably had ever been the case at any time in the recent past. It was then the distinction was strongly accentuated between "enough to live on" and "too little to live on," and it was then that it appeared a nearer approximation was being reached to a solution of this age-long

problem than ever before. By those who have given the subject thought from the standpoint of a more or less ideal condition, it has been decided that a living wage must certainly mean sufficient reward for labor to provide normal food, clothing, shelter, education, and recreation, and to offset unforeseen contingencies. It must, moreover, give opportunity and time not only for the development of the capacities within, but also for the expression of human fellowship.

A trouble with wage commissions that have studied the question heretofore has been that on the whole they have failed to make a right analysis of the worker's more intimate needs. These commissions debate and bargain over money values, but lack the human touch which would make them of really vital value to society. In other words, there seems yet to be lacking anything more than a consideration for a bare standard of mere existence.

The crux of the situation really comes to this: Is the world to profit by the lessons of the past and work to establish an order of society that would make possible to all the advantages outlined above, or is there going to be a return to the state of the almost enslaved majority? This raises another question: What constitutes a luxury? Granted that this is a relative term, still the fact does seem to be outstanding that reward for honest labor should be sufficient to meet satisfactorily man's ordinary needs.

IN RECENT years much has been written and taught about efficiency. A fundamental idea of efficiency is standardization. The summary of the report of the Committee of Engineers of the Federated American Engineering Societies, which was appointed by Herbert Hoover to study the causes of waste in industry, indicates the savings which may be obtained by applying standardization in even a slight degree in many businesses. This committee covered in its investigation the building industry, printing, the metal trades, and clothes, shoes, and textile manufacturing.

Some of the findings are of unusual and striking interest. For instance, the Federal Reserve Bank check is of such a shape that it cannot be cut from many of the regular paper sizes without considerable waste; a slight change in shape would result in a saving out of all proportion to the change that would be necessary. Sixteen different widths and fifty-five different lengths are found in newspapers, nearly all dependent on individual whim, as against the wisdom of efficient fitting. A trim of one-quarter of an inch on a six-by-nine page is equal to seven per cent of the total cost of the paper. Unnecessary expenditures, due to such lack of standardization, amount yearly to \$100,000,000.

It is not alone in industry, however, that the lack of standardization involves loss. In every home the idea can be applied to some extent and with some beneficial results. Standardization really means wisdom of planning, making the best use of the facilities at hand, the avoidance of foolish waste. It necessitates thought, foresight, and a willingness to change a course when a better one is presented and proved to be better. Standardization properly conceived, in other words, involves a recognition that there is something better that can be attained and a determination to bring out the best.

GLENS and straths in the Highlands of Scotland may no longer lure the visitor away from his accustomed haunts if a bill now before the House of Commons passes through its various stages. The measure empowers a company to collect and use the waters of lochs, rivers, and burns for the generating of horsepower to supply electricity to Perthshire, Kinrossshire and Forfarshire, and districts in four other counties. No objection can reasonably be put forward to the progress foreshadowed by such a plan, but only in the strongest terms should it be condemned from the point of view of the artist, of the lover of nature, of the great public whose interest in one of the most picturesque countries in the world is not merely commercial. Poetry and romance are written over the face of the Grampians, which rear their panoramic summits up through the clouds, and the beauties of which Sir Walter Scott has made an indelible record in his novels, histories, and poems must eventually give way to unsightly forms of artifice if the project now before Parliament is permitted to be carried into execution.

THERE is now no such thing as a theatrical season in New York. Not many years ago it was customary to close the theaters in May, or at the latest by June 1, to open them the latter part of August or the first of September, whereas now openings of new plays are announced throughout the present month of June, and that the display cards will some day herald a grand Fourth of July holiday matinee and night opening of some play is one of the things naturally to be expected. There are at present twenty-eight first-class theaters open, and more than half of them will probably continue through the summer, which means a greater number of theaters open than the entire list of first-class theaters in New York a few years back. Managers have learned that a large number of theatergoing people either remain in or visit New York during the summer months.

In glancing back over the results obtained during the past twelve months, it is interesting to record the fact that in spite of it having been considered a "bad season"—the natural reflection of the unsettled state of the country at large—many good things of the future will be traced back to the season of 1921-22. Chief among these will be the beginning of the organizing of co-operative companies, meeting a need growing out of the "bad season," but which will serve as helpful avenues for players and playwrights of the near future. The unfolding of the citizen jury censorship plan, which forestalled the political censorship that was scheduled to arrive in the near future, was also a fine thing that will be accredited to this season.

There was much in the newspapers regarding plays of an unpleasant nature, but the facts are that from the nearly two hundred plays produced during the year only five were wholly condemned by thoughtful people, and even the unsavory advertising of them carried only three into box office successes. This fact, coupled with the jury censorship plan, should make managers think twice before investing money in a questionable play next season. Many of the plays failed through sheer lack of merit, but for the comparative failure of two excellent plays, "The Here" and "Steamship Penicillin," there seems to be no explanation at hand. Worst plays and clean plays had, as usual, no difficulty in carrying off the labels with long runs. Better dramatic workmanship and more practical stage decorations and lighting have been apparent on all sides. The theatrical historian of the future will write down the season of 1921-22 as a very good season.

Editorial Notes

A DEVELOPMENT of particular significance to large industrial units consuming bituminous coal for the generation of power has been the recent response on the part of soft-coal mine operators to the Hoover "fair price" agreement. A great majority of the mine owners fell in with the letter of the verbal contract, so to speak, which fixed a maximum price per net ton for the various districts. When the Hoover prices were made public, they were received with considerable dismay by a great many consumers, since they appeared to be far above the mine prices that had prevailed in the months preceding the strike. As an instance, one of the largest mining companies in West Virginia, which had been supplying coal at a mine price of \$2.35 and reporting large profits, was, by the new agreement, allowed to charge \$3.50, which Mr. Hoover had designated as a maximum. The prices which the Secretary of Commerce set as "fair" maximum quotations, were almost immediately regarded by a great many operators as a license to charge that maximum, regardless of what had been the prevailing price a month or two before the agreement. In other words, the maximum, which was set as a safeguard, or fence over which quotations could not vault, has appeared to become, in the mine owners' eyes, the logical minimum on which current quotations are based. Although the law of supply and demand is still operative in the matter of coal, nevertheless the Hoover pronouncement, in the eyes of many consumers, boosted the market price a fair distance upward.

NEW YORK and Munich differ in their attitude toward strangers. Copying the purpose of a western State where motorists with outside license plates are given individual letters of greeting as they cross the border, New York has formed a "Welcome Stranger Committee," to assist visitors of all sorts in seeing the city, and to dispel the impression frequently held, that the great metropolis is cold and reserved to newcomers. In Munich, on the other hand, every foreign tourist putting up for twenty-four hours is taxed 750 marks! To cover the privilege of another week's lodging in the German city, an assessment of 1250 marks is levied, while for those who linger a month the tax is increased to 2000 marks. The irony implied in the levy of 130 marks for the right to leave the province is probably unconscious. Evidently if New York's rate of exchange were as favorable as that in Munich, committees of welcome would be superfluous.

A LITTLE piece of information, significant in its way, emerges from the Exhibition of Theatrical Arts in London. Some remarkable designs exhibited there bear the almost unknown name of Albert Stern. This artist, it appears, has long been the henchman of Max Reinhardt, the German producer, and is responsible for some of the gorgeous scenic effects that have sent the name of Max Reinhardt booming throughout the world. Reinhardt, of course, is not one dramatic genius, but a cluster of dramatic geniuses, operating under the name of their co-ordinator. That is a common formula for accomplishing things on a large scale. Some may think it is unfair to the Albert Sterns who are liable to receive little credit. As to that, cases differ. Fortunately there is ample satisfaction to be found in art itself, independent of popular acclaim. In any event, so long as public taste verges toward the big and the "kolossal," the Max Reinhardtists will be called upon to provide the fare and take the credit.

The Theatrical Season in New York

Kato's Courageous Course in Siberia

Standardiz- ation in Daily Life

The Job Hunters and the Spoils